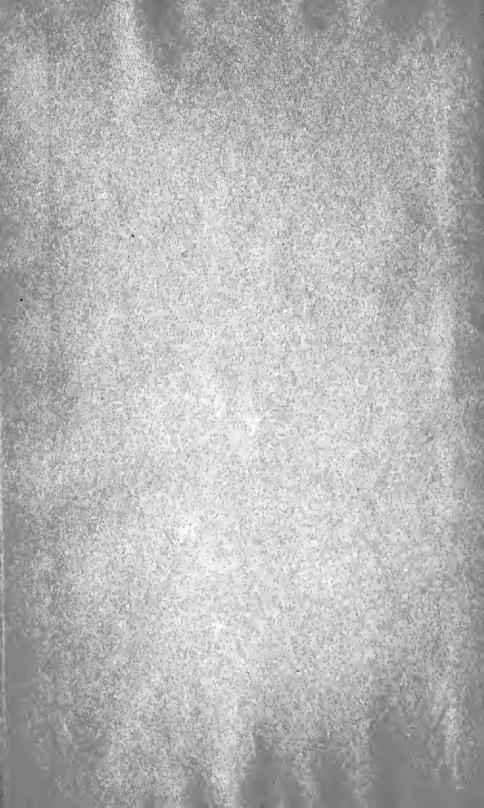


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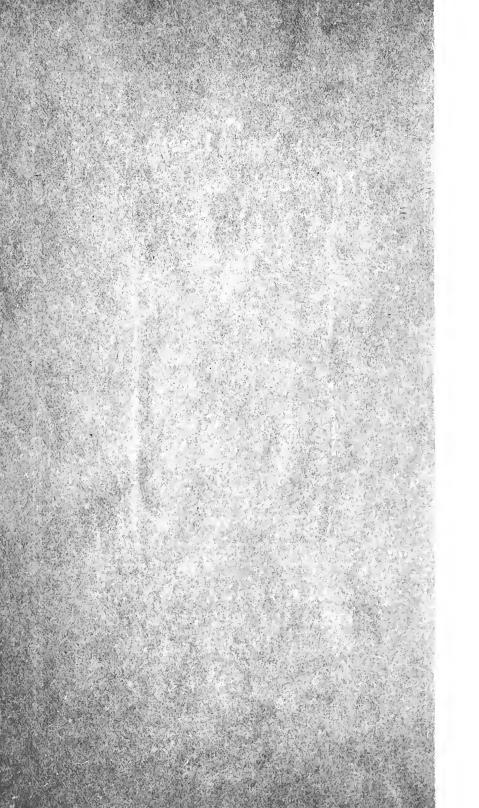
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Eighteenth Annual Lincoln Dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New York



WALDORF-ASTORIA FEBRUARY THE TWELFTH Nineteen Hundred and Four



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(Lincoln)

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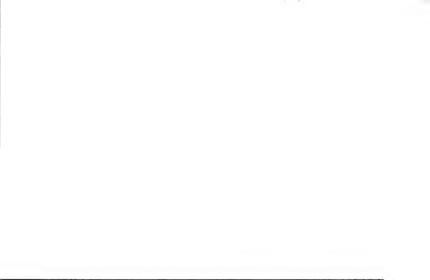
tional Republican Club.

Proceedings at the annual dinner.

P.B. .

1904.

18.



### **PROCEEDINGS**

ΑT

# THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER

OF THE

# REPUBLICAN CLUB

OF THE

#### CITY OF NEW YORK

CELEBRATED AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, THE NINETY-FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINGOLN
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1904

NEW YORK

PRESS OF HENRY I. CAIN AND SON, 35 VESEY STREET

1904

FUBL LINE

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

#### **EMANCIPATOR**

#### MARTYR

BORN FEBRUARY 12TH, 1809

ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1837 ELECTED TO CONGRESS 1846

ELECTED SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1860

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, JANUARY 1ST, 1863

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1864

ASSASSINATED APRIL 14TH, 1865

## OFFICERS 1904

#### President LOUIS STERN

1st Vice-President ROBERT N. KENYON

2nd Vice-President FRANK TILFORD 3rd Vice-President GEORGE H. SARGENT

RECORDING SECRETARY DONALD McLEAN

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY HENRY BIRRELL

Treasurer J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT

### LINCOLN DINNER COMMITTEE

ROBERT N. KENYON, CHAIRMAN
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, TREASURER
EDWARD DIMON BIRD, SECRETARY
EDMUND WETMORE
EDWARD A. NEWELL
ALBERT F. HAGAR
WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT
LOUIS STERN, EX-OFFICIO

## **TOASTS**

MR. LOUIS STERN, PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB, PRESIDING

GRACE

Rr. Rev. George Worthington, D.D.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

HAMILTON W. MARIE, LL.D.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HON, CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

THE NAVY

Hon, W. H. Moody

THE PILLARS OF THE REPUBLIC HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW



## THE LINCOLN DINNER

OF THE

# REPUBLICAN CLUB



#### INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS

OF

## HON. LOUIS STERN

# PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB PRESIDING

THE PRESIDENT: I will ask Rev. Dr. Worthington to ask grace.

REV. DR. WORTHINGTON: Our praise to Thee, O God! Thou givest us our meat in due season; Thou openest Thy hand and fillest all things living with plenteousness. Bless this provision of Thy bounty to our use and enable us by Thy grace to follow the good examples of all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear. We ask it for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen—Another year has taken wings and joined the thousands of others that have gone before, and to-night it is again my pleasure to welcome you on this anniversary of the natal day of Abraham Lincoln and to do homage to his memory.

Abraham Lincoln's place among the world's immortals is secure beyond peradventure. But we commemorate his birthday because of the affection and reverence which he inspires in all who are devoted to the great cause of humanity.

We commemorate his birthday because in so doing we stimulate and elevate our own patriotism.

We commemorate his birthday because we remember with exultation that he was a charter member of that great, that beneficent political organization to which we owe allegiance and whose name the Club bears. (Applause.) To me it appears that the feeling of love and veneration for this truly good man is more and more intensified as the years go by, and when problems and difficult matters of State beset us we must find courage and inspiration from what was accomplished during the crucial days when Abraham Lincoln steered the Ship of State in the most momentous times in the country's history. (Applause.)

While the issues that confront this great country from time to time may appear for the moment insurmountable, yet with that farsightedness of the men who are called upon to administer the various functions of the Government, they will be solved, and solved in a way that will add lustre not alone to the men at the helm, but to that great body of American citizens who never fail to grasp subjects of moment when properly placed before them.

All we must do is to be true to ourselves, and never lose faith in the people of this country. (Applause.) Read the magnificent speech of Ex-Secretary of War Root, delivered the other evening at the Union League Club, and then ask yourselves, when such men are always to be found, and ready to take up the difficult problems of government, whether in affairs of State, of the Navy, of the War, of Commerce, and other departments, whether this country need lose faith in its continual progress and advancement.

We can best keep Abraham Lincoln's birthday by constantly laboring for our country according to our opportunities, as he labored for it in his day. We can best keep it by manfully battling against whatever tends to lower the standard of public service (applause), and bearing in mind his fervent entreaty in behalf of government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." (Applause.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am not going to encroach any further upon your time, and before introducing the men of distinction and eminence who will address you on the subjects assigned to them, will ask the Chairman of the Dinner Committee to read letters and telegrams from the President and other leading citizens of the country who are unable to be here with us to-night. And before I ask the Chairman of that Committee to read these letters, I will ask you to have your glasses filled and rise and drink the health of the President of the United States. (Applause.)

Now I will ask Mr. Robert N. Kenyon, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, to read these letters.

Mr. Robert N. Kenyon: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Some of the distinguished leaders of our Nation and our Party whom we had hoped to have here tonight to enjoy with us the pleasures of this occasion have been unable to come by reason of public service. They have sent letters of regret, of which I have time to read but three or four. The first is from one who has been a member of this Club for twenty years, our most distinguished member, the President of the United States. (Applause and cheers.)

February 3, 1904.

My dear Mr. Kenyon:

with the Republican Club on the occasion of the Lincoln Dinner. I feel very strongly that the celebration of Lincoln's birthday has more than any mere historic significance. ticular problems which Lincoln had to meet have passed away; but the spirit, the purpose, the methods with which he met them are as needed now as they ever were, and will be needed as long as free government exists, as long as a free people tries successfully to meet its manifold responsibilities. principles for which Lincoln contended are elemental and basic. He strove, for peace if possible, but for justice in any event; he strove for a brotherhood of mankind, based on the theory that each man can conserve his own liberty only by paying scrupulous regard to the liberty of others. He strove to bring about that union of kindliness and disinterestedness, with strength and courage upon which as a foundation our institutions must rest if they are to remain unshaken by time.

It is a matter of great regret to me that I can not be

With cordial well wishes for the success of your organization, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevel

Mr. Robert N. Kenyon, Chairman, 54 West 40th Street, New York.



## STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

#### ALBANY

January 19, 1904.

MR. ROBERT N. KENYON,

54 West 40th Street, New York City.

I have your favor of January 16th, inviting me on behalf of the Republican Club of the City of New York to be present at their annual Lincoln Banquet as its guest.

I regret very much that I am unable to accept the invitation you extend because of an engagement to be elsewhere on that evening.

Thanking you most cordially for your courtesy and with kind regards, 1 am,
Yours sincerely,

B. B. ODELL, JR.

UNITED STATES SENATE

WASHINGTON

January 19, 1904.

MR. ROBERT N. KENYON, Chairman,

54 West 40th Street, New York City.

MY DEAR MR. KENYON:

I am in receipt of your highly esteemed favor of January 18, inviting me, in your very pleasing and informal way, to be present at the Lincoln Banquet of the Republican Club of the City of New York, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on February 12th, as the guest of the Club. It would be very pleasing to me to accept the hospitality of the Club on this occasion, if I consistently could, but my official duties will compel my presence in the City of Washington at that time, and I find myself under the necessity, which I deprecate and regret, of declining the invitation.

With hearty thanks, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

T. C. PLATT.

MR. HANNA, Chairman.

Mr. Dryden.

MR. FOSTER, La.

Elmer Dover, Clerk.

## UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS

Washington, January 10, 1904.

MR. ROBERT N. KENYON, Chairman,

54 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have just received your letter of the 18th instant, and thank you very much for the invitation to attend the Lincoln Dinner to be given by the Republican Club, February 12th. However, I am compelled to decline all invitations which will take me away from Washington during the present session of the Senate. I am physically unable to meet the demands which a general acceptance would entail, and in addition, cannot with any degree of certainty plan for an absence from the city with so many important measures pending in the Senate.

I appreciate the invitation and your personal letter supplementing it, and regret that it cannot be my pleasure to accept.

Truly yours,

M. A. HANNA.

PULLMAN BUILDING

CHICAGO

January 23, 1904.

ROBERT N. KENYON, Esq., Chairman of Committee,

15 Union Square, New York City.

DEAR SIR:

It gives me special pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy of your Committee in extending to me an invitation to attend the 18th Annual Lincoln Dinner, to be given by the Republican Club of the City of New York, on the evening of February 12th.

Although, for reasons to which I have so often given expression it seems better that I should refrain from availing myself of invitations of this character, they are none the less gratefully received by me, and I beg you will convey to the members of the Club the assurance of my heartfelt appreciation of the sentiments which prompt them to honor the memory of my father by these annual observances of the anniversary of his birth.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

#### ADDRESS OF

## HAMILTON W. MABIE, LL.D.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen—The Club, at its annual banquets, has listened to many an eloquent oration on Abraham Lincoln, but I am sure that none of the eulogists of Lincoln whom our Club has invited to speak from this forum has received a heartier welcome than that which awaits the orator who is now about to address you. He is a man of letters and a man of eloquence, an incisive and brilliant essayist, and a master of the art of public speaking.

I have great pleasure in introducing to you our fellow-townsman, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie. (Applause.)

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie: Mr. President and Gentlemen—Among the fairy stories of achievement that have been told, or better still, that have been lived on this continent, none certainly is more inspiring than that which is told of the man whose memory we recall to-night. can think of nothing for the moment more profitable than to trace the stages by which this man fitted himself for the great work which he so magnificently performed. It has been the theory in this country—we are fast learning better-that heroes are born, not made. As a matter of fact the hero must not only be born, but made. In our emphasis upon individual initiative, upon the native force of the man, upon the power of character, we have sometimes undervalued the power and the necessity of education. We are in the condition, I think, of the man who was asked if he played the violin, and replied: "I don't know; I never have tried." This attitude was illustrated by the small boy in the country town, the hope and pride of his family, who was sent to the office of the village lawyer to study law, and at the end of the first day when his father said to him: "Well, Jim, what do you think of the law?" "I don't think much of it," he replied; "t'aint what they say it is. I am sorry I learned it." (Laughter.)

Every natural force, every native talent, which is to reach its end, its highest development, must be trained, and there never was yet a great force well directed to a great end which was not intelligently directed, and never a great man climbed to a great height who did not plan his ascent, never a great achievement made that was not made as the result of a long preparation. The victories of life are not to be explained on the ground where they are won. The victories of life, like victories of war, are won years in advance of the day when the battle is waged. The victory in Port Arthur a day or two ago was not won suddenly (applause), because a group of audacious and brave men dashed without intelligence or forethought or premeditation into that great harbor. It has been in the way of being won every day for the last ten years. (Applause.) The battle of Manila was not won in the harbor of Manila (applause); it was won years before at Annapolis, and it was won again in the preparation at Hong Kong. Never a great deed done that is not done because a man has made himself ready to do the deed. No man ever yet rose obscure, summoned by any sudden call in any great assembly, and sat down famous because the hour inspired him. No man, as you know, ladies and gentlemen, from long and suffering experience, ever has anything in him when he is on his feet that he did not have in him when he sat in his chair. (Applause and laughter.) But when, as sometimes happens, a man is suddenly called out by some sudden emergency and says the word that goes ringing home to the very heart of the Nation, you will find that that speech has been in preparation perhaps all the earlier years of his life, just as Webster's superb description of British rule following the sun's came to him years before its delivery on the citadel of Quebec and awaited the hour and the place when it could

be brought from the silence in which it was waiting all those years. No man ever does anything great by accident. Men do great things because they have the capacity to do them and because they have trained that capacity. They make great achievements because there is in them the force of heroism and because also they have prepared themselves to snatch the prize when the opportunity arises.

Abraham Lincoln is often numbered among the uneducated, and his career is pointed out among those careers which are supposed to stimulate the man who relies wholly on natural capacity, native pluck and ambition. All these qualities Abraham Lincoln had, but I venture to say that no man in Abraham Lincoln's time was better educated than he, and perhaps no man was so well educated as he to do the work which God appointed him to do. (Applause.)

He was born of heroic stock, and he educated himself to be the hero that he became. There is no accident in that long career, no chance in that magnificent ascent from the old frontier to the martyr's place in Washington and to the larger place in the Pantheon of the world's heroes. Every step of that ascent was made with patient feet and intelligent purpose, and with forecast and grasp on the things that were to be done and the preparation that was to be made for the doing of them. I believe that Abraham Lincoln's education can be traced just as definitely as the education of William E. Gladstone, as thoroughly trained a public man as our time, or perhaps any time, has known. Do not make the mistake, however, that we are so much in the habit of making, of identifying edueation entirely with academic or formal processes. Fortunate is the man who has the aid of the best instrumentalities and influences in his training; but a man does not need to go to a university in order to become educated, and there are thousands of men who do go to universities without becoming educated. (Laughter and applause.) Education may be gotten along the solid highway which it has taken the best thought and the best brain and the greatest self-denial of men in all generations to build, or it may be taken in every by-path by which an aspiring and forecasting soul makes its way out of obscurity into reputation and influence.

Born on the old frontier, under conditions so crude and harsh that it is almost impossible for us to recall them vividly to-day, the man whom we honor to-night had the smallest possible opportunities of formal education. His schooling altogether, as he has told us, was by "littles," and those littles were compassed within a year. Of the text-book, the blackboard and the recitation he knew little; but from the beginning he seems to have been possessed with one of the greatest passions and one of the most liberating that can take hold of a man's soul—a passion for knowledge. In every class of which he was a member he stood at the head, and by the testimony of the boys who stood with him, he easily passed them all. Every book he could lay his hands on he mastered. From the very beginning his eager feet seemed to have turned to the fore; that open, keen, acute mind of his seems to have fastened upon everything that could educate him; every bit of knowledge, every bit of spare time. Lincoln compassed one great secret; he learned the secret of putting detached five and ten minutes together, and sometimes I think that a man that has learned how to husband his minutes and put the detached minutes together, has gained the power of becoming a highly educated man. Lincoln had a few books. You know it has been said that only three books are necessary to make a library—the Bible, Shakespeare and Blackstone's Commentaries. All these books Lincoln had; every one of those books Lincoln knew intimately. But Lincoln had other books as well. He had, to begin with, that great literature in sixty-six volumes with which many of us are now so unfamiliar, that we call the Bible; a library which includes almost every literary form, which touches the loftiest heights of human aspiration and sounds the depths of human experience and conveys truth to us in the noblest eloquence, both of prose and of verse. This library was sufficient in itself for a man who could read it as Lincoln could, without the aid of commentaries and with the flash of the imagination, the power of going to the place where a book lives, which is worth all other kinds of power in dealing with the book. Such a man could be lifted out of provincialism, not only into the great movement of the world, but into the companionship of some of the loftiest of souls that have ever lived, by this single book. And then he had that mine of knowledge of life and of character, Æsop's Fables, at his fingers' ends, so that in all his talk, and later in public life, these fables served the happiest uses of illustration; and he had that masterpiece of clear presentation, Robinson Crusoe. He was intimately familiar with that well of English undefiled which I think more than any other influence colored and shaped his style—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

We who read not only three or four newspapers in the morning but a half a dozen different editions during the day, who live not only in our own time but in the minutes of that time, who rarely have a chance to read a book, what do we know in this busy age of the education that a man can get out of four great books which deal not with the passing moments but with the centuries, and for that matter, with the eternities? This was the education that Abraham Lincoln had.

He borrowed that old-fashioned book which is responsible for a great deal of misinformation, Weem's Life of Washington. And when, in 1861, he spoke in the Senate at Trenton, he said that so thoroughly had he absorbed that book, that he could see Washington crossing the Delaware and could recall all the details of the brilliant march on Trenton and the brilliant march on Princeton; those demonstrations of the patient generalship of Washington which first caught the attention of Europe and made him

an authority in the eyes of military experts. Lincoln borrowed that book of a neighbor and took it home. After he had read it he put it between the logs of the log cabin and in the night it rained, and the water, penetrating the mud, soiled the book and discolored it. When he saw it in the morning, he was in great trepidation. He went to the man who owned it and told him the story, feeling that nothing he could do could compensate for the injury to that priceless volume. And this neighbor said: "Well, Abe, seeing it's you I won't be hard on you; you give me three days' corn shucking and you may have the book." And Lincoln took the book and after he had read it he said to the same neighbor: "I do not always intend to be logging and flat-boating and shucking corn; I am going to study for a profession."

Later he came upon Shakespeare and Burns, whom he learned afterward to love, and whom he knew so intimately that he became an acute critic of both writers. Now the man who knows his Shakespeare knows pretty much all that is to be known of life; and if he can put the Bible back of it, he has a very complete education.

All the accounts tell us that Lincoln was always at work with his books when he was not at work with his plough or some other instrument. Whenever there was five minntes of time Lincoln was using that time for study. At the end of the day he came home, cut off a bit of corn bread, and, as one of his companions tells us, drew up a chair, cocked his legs up higher than his head, took out his book and read until the light faded; and then he read by what artificial light he could find. So that in season and out of season this boy's passion led him from book to book, until within the range of fifty miles there was not a volume which he had not read.

Well, gentlemen, this would have made him what Bacon calls a full man, but it would not have made him the man of expression which he later became. He not only had the passion for knowledge, but he had the passion for ex-

pression, and there was not a flat surface or smooth surface of any kind within his reach that did not bear witness to his endeavor to train himself in the use of language. The flat sides of logs, the wooden ash shovel, the sides of shingles, scraps of paper, anything on which a man could make a mark; on all these things Lincoln put his hieroglyphics, and these hieroglyphics were to spell out his fortune, his influence and his power in the future.

Years afterward, when he was making those marvelous speeches in this part of the country which began in Cooper Union in this city, a professor of English in one of our universities went to hear him, attracted by his attitude on public questions, and was astonished at his command of English, the purity, lucidity and persuasiveness of his style. He heard him three times in succession and then called at his hotel and sent his eard up, and when Mr. Lincoln came into the room he said to him: "Mr. Lincoln, I have come here to ask you a single question: 'Where did you get your style?'" Mr. Lincoln was astonished to know he had such a thing as style (applause), but, the question being pressed home to him, he thought a minute and said: "When I was a boy I began, and I kept up for many years afterward, the practice of taking note of every word spoken during the day or read during the day which I did not understand, and after I went to bed at night I thought of it in connection with the other words until I saw its meaning, and then I translated it into some simpler word which I knew."

Now, gentlemen, if you knew the Pilgrim's Progress by heart and you made it a practice every night to translate everything you had heard during the day into language of the quality of the Pilgrim's Progress, there is no English education I venture to say in any university which would so thoroughly equip you to a command of language and the power of persuasion. And that was the way that Abraham Lincoln learned to use the kind of English that he had at his fingers' ends.

That was a talking age—an age electric with the stir of great questions. Men never met anywhere in Lincoln's neighborhood and time that they did not instantly fall into discussion. Books were few, newspapers much fewer in that time than this. Whenever men met they began to talk. In every little gathering at the crossroads, in every country tavern and country store and school-house the endless debate went on. Lincoln had the best practice which a man who was going to do his work could possibly have had in these endless discussions, in these countless school-rooms in the Central West of that day; and it was noted long before he had become a mature man that wherever that gaunt figure was seen and that voice was uttering its speech, men were glad to listen, just as they used to gather around the ragged gown and the worn-out shoes of Sam Johnson at Oxford, because this ragged undergraduate had something to say in a kind of English that everybody could understand.

Lincoln had insatiable curiosity and he had rare opportunities; he had this book education, persistently and intelligently carried on; and he learned his language because he saw the value of it and he discovered the individual method; and he had the practice in speech of the time and the country in which he lived. All these specifically trained him for expression.

But where did the man's larger education come from—his grasp of great questions, his ability to discern fundamental principles, his insight into the life of his time? Ah, gentlemen, that is the education he got in the University of America. It is here that we come face to face with the fundamental influences, and I believe the very noblest characteristic of the democratic life. There are many points at which it is a serious question whether a democracy is the best form of government. If it be true, as a great German publicist has said, that administration is two-thirds of liberty, then certainly we have a great deal to learn before we have developed the highest uses of

liberty and mastered all its resources. So far as protection to the individual is concerned, so far as guardianship of privacy is concerned, so far as comfort is concerned, so far as ministration to the sense of beauty is concerned, we have a great deal to learn from our friends across the sea, and it will be a blessed thing if we learn it in a century.

And it is a serious question, too, whether the democratic form of government is not the most expensive form of government in the world. So far as we have failed to realize the ideals of those who eared most for it, we have failed because we have not been willing to pay the price which our government exacts. It was true, as Benjamin Kidd said, that the fundamental defect in America is the lack of eivic self-sacrifice, and our institutions will never be what they can be until our American people are willing to pay a great deal more in time and strength and thought for their public life than they have ever yet been willing (Applause.) But one great redeeming quality at the heart of it all, the influence that issues out of our life itself-of which Abraham Lincoln was the product-is the American spirit. Out of the very heart of our life came the influences which shaped Lincoln. There is nothing so searching as the atmosphere of the country in which a man is born. To be born in England is to be born to an inheritance of fifteen hundred years of free civic life, to belief in patriotism and honesty and honor and to respect for capacity and contempt for weakness. born in America is to be born to the conception that a man is a man, no matter what his condition is; that every man carries his fortune in his own hands, that all things are open, and that in a democratic society every man goes to the place where he belongs.

Now that spirit playing on Abraham Lincoln made him the man that he was, opened every door to him, stimulated his ambition and drove him step by step up that long ascending way. No man has ever showed yet a more remarkable power of being trained by conditions and events than he—a poor, uneducated, untrained boy on the old frontier, then a provincial lawyer, then a State legislator, then a representative of his State in Congress, elected by a section of his country, he became at last the President of the United States. And it is his superb and unique honor that he outgrew every trace of sectionalism as he went along. (Applause.) And although he was called upon to rule over a divided household he thought of it always, and he dealt with it always, as if it was one and indivisible.

I do not need to tell you that a man who has this capacity for growth; who left the frontier behind him, who outgrew Sangamon County, who was larger than Illinois, who was greater than the North, who became at last the President of the whole United States, even in disunion, the first national President, was not machine-made. A politician in his skill, his knowledge, his advoitness, he was a statesman by instinct and dealt with fundamental principles; when he thought of the country he thought not of the North, of the South, of the East or of the West, but the United States of America. (Applause.)

Several years ago I was coming down from the Senate Chamber in Washington in company with two of the oldest members of that body, veterans in the public service. They began to recall earlier times in their history, and they recalled that almost tragic morning when Mr. Lincoln came to his Capitol rather as a fugitive than as President of the United States. They remembered how he came on to the floor of the House of Representatives, the body of which they were both members, at that time, and how, as they looked across in the dull light of that late February or early March morning and saw that tall, gaunt, unkempt figure standing there, although they both knew him and respected him, their hearts sank and they wondered whether that ungainly man could be equal to the crisis which they saw fast approach-

ing. You know the story of those years. You know how the men of his own party questioned and doubted, you know the misgivings of the people at large, you know what a storm of criticism and comment, suggestion and appeal broke over him; you know how he seemed to waver sometimes from side to side, how he seemed to be watching the current of public opinion. As Mrs. Stowe has beautifully said, he was like a great cable, rising and falling with every tide, and yet fast bound at either end. You know how one by one the men of his own official family had to learn that he was the master of his own administration; you know how gradually the faith in his judgment and sagacity grew in his own party ranks; you know how the people came to trust him; how even his enemies, at least those who stood against him, at last began to discern his nobility and his generosity; and then at the very climax of his career, when the clouds parted at last and the sun shone after that dreadful tempest, and the birds sang once more, that last thunderbolt struck him and there began that marvelous transformation which changed the uncouth boy of the old frontier into the hero of the Nation and one of the great heroes of modern times.

First, untutored vigor, then tempered strength, then a great human character with infinite depths of patience and infinite power of endurance. First, as Thorwaldsen has said, the clay model, then the plaster cast, then the finished marble. And when at the end of that struggle the oldest of American universities gathered her children about her to commemorate her own heroic dead, and called upon one of the greatest American poets to sing their requiem, Lowell made the "Commemoration Ode"—one of the nearest approaches to great poetry yet achieved on this continent—a pedestal on which to place the statue of one whom he called "The First American." (Applause.)



#### ADDRESS OF

# HON. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen—The toast of the Republican Party will be responded to by a member of that organization who represents whatever is most progressive and commendable in the Republicanism of to-day. The great State of Indiana claims this gentleman as her own, and although an Indianian by adoption he is by birth an Ohioan, and we all remember what was said by a shrewd observer—some men are born great, others achieve greatness, and some are born in Ohio. But no matter where he was born, his ability and force of character have brought him to the front and to-day he is one of the foremost of American statesmen.

Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks: Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow Republicans—There is no fitter day than this in which to recall the services of, and pay tribute to, the Republican Party. If the Republican Party had done no more in all its matchless career than to give to history Abraham Lincoln, it had well earned the title to immortality. (Applause.)

Fifty years ago, the Republican Party was born. It was born at the firesides of the Republic, where abide love of home and love of liberty. It was born, not of hate but of love; not to enslave, but to make forever free. It came out of a moral revolution, which in good time swept away the only stain that rested upon our flag.

It is impossible to recall the luminous history of the Republican Party without paying the tribute of our respect and admiration to the abolitionists whose consciences would not sleep as long as a bondman dwelt within the limits of the Republic. (Applause.)

One half century ago it was not so easy to be a Republican as now. The patriots who stood by the cradle of Republicanism, against prejudice and caste and contumely, showed that they were the legitimate heirs of the fathers who wrested the colonies from the cruel clutch of George III. (Applause.)

The Republican Party has given to history some of the most illustrious names which adorn it. The first of all was he, the anniversary of whose birth we celebrate here to-night. No eulogy that we can utter can add to the majesty of the name of the first great leader of Republicanism, one whom the Republican Party has given to history and to the ages.

The second was the very genius of war and the herald of peace. He sleeps well yonder upon the banks of the Hudson—Ulysses S. Grant. (Applause.)

Our next great contribution was a wise, modest and conservative man. His record is a spotless and enviable one—Rutherford B. Hayes. (Applause.)

And then came the soldier, scholar and statesman, our second martyr—James A. Garfield. (Applause.)

And later came an illustrious son of the State of New York, one who met the exacting duties of the high office in a manner which won the approving judgment and the admiration of the American people—Chester A Arthur. (Applause.)

Then followed one of the greatest and best Presidents that has ever graced the executive chair, my own fellow-townsman—General Benjamin Harrison. (Applause.)

The last of our great Presidents whom we have given to history was one who was conservatism and justice itself. How magnificent he stood! A few years ago, the mightiest among all of the men upon this earth. But Buffalo added to the illustrious dead of the Republican Party, the majestic, gentle and great William McKinley. (Ap-

plause.)

Would you know the Republican Party? If so, read the history of the last forty years or so, and all that has been accomplished which most stimulates the pride and challenges the admiration of the world was written by it. (Applause.)

Would you know the Republican Party and observe its trophics? If so, look about you. They are everywhere. The Republic of the United States? Yes, even so. The Republican Party was the preserver and defender of the Republic. It stands as the great, commanding tribute to the genius and patriotism and courage of the Republican Party.

A voice came out of a log cabin in the great Mississippi Valley, saying, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." It was, indeed, the voice of prophecy. It aroused a nation to a realization of its supreme peril and the continent trembled beneath the tread of more than a million men who went down to the battlefields of the Republic, and with their priceless blood washed away the curse. The house stands as firm and immovable as the everlasting principles of justice and righteousness. (Applause.)

The Republican Party has met many grave questions—questions of vital moment to the Republic itself. It has met them bravely and squarely upon the high level of national duty and national honor.

It has been conservative, yet courageous and frank, in its platform utterances, which are always solemn pledges to the people, and what it has declared in convention before the world as its deliberate policy, it has faithfully written into the laws of the land and carried into the administration of public affairs. It has never been ashamed to reaffirm its past declarations.

I may be pardoned a digression. I came here to-night, as I know many of you came, with a heavy heart, and I thought I would at first be unable to make response to

your generous invitation. I could not forget that there lies upon a bed of pain in our capitol city one of the greatest and best of Americans that lives to-day. I am gratified to receive since coming here this bulletin: "At 9:45 Dr. Osler left Senator Hanna's room and said, 'There has been a decided improvement in the Senator's condition during the past half hour, and his pulse, which had been so weak, is considerably stronger, his temperature 103." (Great applause and cheers.)

Fellow-citizens, if good wishes were good health, Senator

Hanna would live forever. (Great applause.)

The Republican Party selects level-headed and wise men to fill positions of public trust and responsibility in the United States, and I am glad to know, as I sit here at this hospitable board of the Republican Club of New York, that the great Republican Party of this State is to send back once more to the United States Senate, one of the best and greatest Senators she has ever commissioned, and that is my distinguished colleague, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. (Applause.)

The Republican Party has been the great conservative party for the past fifty years. It has been the party that has upheld great economic and financial policies, so vital to the welfare of the American people. It has been the stanch and unvarying friend of a sound money system in the United States. It has not only given to the people a better currency than they ever had before, but to-day we have a comparatively larger volume of money than we have had since the beginning of the administration of George Washington. Under Republican administration, every dollar of our currency, whether paper or silver, is equivalent to the best currency of the best government on this earth.

And, fellow-citizens, the fact is that the greatest government is entitled to as good currency as the best government can devise. The truth is that in the last six years the currency of the United States, under Republican administra-

tion, has increased almost fifty per cent. Since McKinley went into power it has increased from some twenty to thirty dollars per capita.

The people have confidence in the Republican Party. They know what its policies have been, what they are and what they will be, and they go forward without fear, planning and building for the future. The fundamental essential of the greatest progress and development, is confidence—stability! The Republican Party always realized that no party can succeed without having in full measure the public confidence, and that it cannot secure and hold that, without deserving it.

The Republican Party has sought, so far as lay within its power, to enlarge the opportunity of American labor and capital. It has endeavored, against the most constant and determined opposition, to secure the industrial independence of the United States, because by so doing it would advance their common interests. Our industrial development verges upon the marvelous and challenges the admiration of the world. It is essentially due to the economic policy of the Republican Party. The underlying principle of that policy is as sound to-day as ever. Changes in tariff schedules may be necessary to meet changing conditions, but the protective principle remains an essential part of the creed of the Republican Party.

Under Republican policies we have added vastly to the national wealth. From the first of July, 1897, to June 30, 1903, the net balance in favor of the United States from our foreign commerce was the gigantic sum of \$3,227,000,000. (Applause.) In the last six years there was added to the wealth of the United States from all the governments of the world, \$2,870,000,000 more than was added in all of the one hundred and eight years prior thereto.

The Republican Party is not a class party. It is opposed to class. It was born of the masses of the United States and has stood loyally by them from the hour of its birth until now. Class has no place in Republican institutions,

for here all people stand upon a plane of equality under the law.

The Republican Party has believed in extending the commerce of the United States, and in order to extend it, it has sought to construct an isthmian canal. For four hundred years the dream of navigators and of statesmen has been to cut a way across the narrow isthmus that divides the Atlantic from the Pacific ocean. We have met with infinite difficulty. There has been opposition, but under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt (applause and cheers)—you do well to cheer that name. It stands for vigorous, aggressive, exalted Americanism. plause.) Under his administration the construction of an isthmian canal will be begun. The debate in the United States Senate is nearly at an end. In a few days, as my distinguished colleague understands full well the roll call of the United States Senate will be announced, and when that announcement is made, it will go forth to the world that a treaty with the Republic of Panama has been ratified, and work upon the istlimian canal will forthwith begin. (Applause.)

The United States under Republican administration has taken a more advanced position in international affairs than ever before. We have come to be recognized as one of the strong powers. Why? Because the Republican Party has been fair in dealing with other governments. Its diplomacy has been frank and open and above board. There is no government that distrusts the diplomacy of the Republican Party. (Applause.)

The Republican Party has been in favor of extending the commerce of the United States, and it is the belief of the Republican Party that we can best extend it by enlarging the merchant marine of the United States. (Applause.) We have a navy which is the pride of the Republic. It has given good account of itself heretofore and it will give good account of itself in the future. And in referring to the navy, I may not only say we are proud of

it, but we are proud of Secretary Moody also. (Applause.)

We not only want a good navy, but we want a good merchant marine. The best international commercial agent upon this earth is a merchant marine. The Republican Party has the genius and capacity to construct a merchant marine. How, I shall not pause to say. We have the capital. We have the material and we certainly have the genius and the statesmanship to take our place among the great international commerce-carrying nations on this earth. (Applause.)

The position the United States occupies in the earrying trade of the world is a shame and a disgrace to our civilization. Shall we not take up the work? The Democratic Party makes no step forward. It does nothing to reinstate us among the earrying nations of the earth. The United States paid last year to the owners of foreign ships for earrying our commerce \$175,000,000 or more. That money should be retained in the United States, and it can be retained here, if we will only set to work; if we will only determine to accomplish what we can in the construction of a merchant marine adequate to the necessities of the United States.

Our past, fellow-citizens, is secure. Our faces must be turned to the future. We now enter upon a new half-century. Great as have been all the achievements of the past half century, greater ones lie before us. Greater responsibilities rest upon us, which we can only discharge by an intelligent, patriotic devotion to the public interest. The Republican Party is united. So far as I have observed, Mr. President, the Republican Party is not in need of any committee on reorganization. (Applause.)

We have the coherency which comes from a conscientious belief in the integrity of our policies, and in the wisdom of our leadership. The Republican Party will accomplish much in the next fifty years if we are but true to our opportunities and stand by the traditions and policies of our fathers. What we have done in the past is but prophetic of what we shall accomplish in the future. We shall meet future problems with intelligence and patriotic courage. We shall meet them with the same exalted purpose, the same determination to serve well the country, that inspired our fathers.

We shall retire from this hall which is pervaded with the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, with a renewed purpose to uphold the cause of Republicanism, and to advance to the utmost the welfare of all our countrymen, and hand down, unimpaired to those who shall follow us, the institutions for which Abraham Lincoln so splendidly lived and for which he gave the last full measure which mortal man can give for home and country. (Applause.)

#### ADDRESS OF

# HON. W. H. MOODY

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and Gentlemen—The next toast on our list is to the United States Navy, the subject which must appeal to every well-wisher and lover of his country, and particularly so since these United States have become a world power, and in consequence must be prepared to take responsibilities commensurate with the position it now holds among the most important stations in the world. We are very fortunate in having with us to-night one who is pre-eminently qualified to do justice to so large and important a subject. I need hardly tell you that he hails from that stronghold of Republicanism, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen, I have the great pleasure of introducing to you the Honorable William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy. (Applause and cheers.)

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB: As we meet to-night, unhappily there is war upon the sea. We are upon friendly terms with both of the nations who are engaged in that war; we are attached to each by a bond of peculiar sympathy. The one nation endeared itself to the hearts of the American people by an expression of its good will in the days of our sore trial. (Applause.) Towards the other we occupy almost the position of a foster-mother, because it was our navy that broke through the door of its Eastern exclusiveness and let in the flood of the sunlight of modern civilization. (Applause.)

We have declared our neutrality in this struggle and

we shall maintain it. (Applause.) We have no interest, except that the war shall end speedily; no concern, except that it may not bring into the struggle any other than those nations which are now contending. (Applause.) I think I can assure you that under no circumstances which I can conceive is there danger to the peace of our own country (applause), for be assured this administration and its chief knows well that our dear land loves the pleasant pathways of peace and does not wish to depart from them. (Applause.)

There never was a fitter time to consider, Mr. President, the subject which you have allotted to me, and never was a day when the importance of a navy to a country appeared more clearly than it does at this hour, and there never was a day when it appeared more clearly that the highest interests of any country require that its navy shall be instantly ready for war. (Applause.) There never was a country which has had more lessons of the importance of the power upon the sea than our own country has had. Why, my friends, we won our independence upon the sea. You remember the days when Cornwallis laid beleagured on the Peninsula at Yorktown, and the French fleet under De Grasse held at bay the English fleet off the entrance of the Chesapeake for those precious days, which enabled the allies under Washington and Rochambeau and Lafavette to compel the surrender of Cornwallis, the virtual accomplishment of the independence of the United States. You remember again that when the successful attack of the Merrimac upon our ships in Hampton Roads carried consternation to the seaboard cities, encouragement to our foes abroad and dismay to the very White House itself, that it was power on the sea, manifested in the little Monitor, that restored the courage of the people of the loval republie. (Applause.)

You men of the army will remember well that it was the blockade by the navy of the United States which enabled you to win that great struggle with the men who to-day,

thank God, are brothers to us all. (Applause.) You remember again that it was the navy of the United States which enabled us to succeed in the war with Spain in a hundred days.

I had supposed until a few days ago that the policy of naval progress was not a fit subject for partisan discussion. I had hoped. I had believed, that all the American people with but few exceptions were in favor of the enlargement of our navy, in ships and in men, and the increase of its efficiency by the establishment of naval stations all over the world, that it might be employed to advantage on all the seas. The new navy, which is all the efficient navy today, was begun during the administration of President Arthur and under the direction of his two Secretaries. Hunt and Chandler. That, in the interest of historical truth, must never be forgotten. (Applause.) But the navy which was then begun was continued during both of the administrations of President Cleveland, under his two Secretaries, Whitney and Herbert. (Applause.) I had supposed that the Democratic policy upon naval progress was well expressed by the lamented Whitney when he spoke, or rather wrote, the words which I will now recall to your "This country," he said, "can afford to have and it cannot afford to lack a naval force at least so formidable that its dealings with foreign powers will not be influenced at any time, or even be suspected of being influenced, by a consciousness of weakness upon the sea." (Applause.)

I have not lost hope that the policy of building up our power upon the sea will be continued, whatever party may be in power, but I confess I look with apprehension upon the words which fell from the lips of the most powerful leader of the Democratic party in public life to-day, when the Senator from Maryland was returned to the Senate by his State, his party associates conferred upon him the extraordinary honor of making him their leader in that body. His power, his force, his ability, his knowledge, his long

experience in public affairs and unquestioned leadership entitle everything which he says to consideration and respect. He said on the 3d of February: "The navy is getting top heavy; there are too many men, too many sailors, too many guns afloat. We have more than enough to protect us and guard our interests upon every sea on the face of the globe." The following day he said: "We have naval vessels everywhere. Have you not enough now? Everybody will answer, yes, unless it is true, as was stated around in high naval circles, that we are marching around the globe with a chip on our shoulder looking for the one great navy that troubles us more than any other in our trade relations, to get up some trouble."

Belonging as I do to an administration which believes in the increase of our power upon the sea, I cannot agree with the distinguished gentleman. (Applause.) Let me invite your attention, as briefly as I may, to the present and prospective strength of our navy and some comparisons of it with the duties which it may fairly be called upon to perform. I hold in my hand a graphic delineation of the strength of the various navies of the world, based upon tons of displacement. From this computation there is excluded all auxiliary vessels and all torpedo craft, whether surface or submarine. As we are weaker in these than all other nations, notably in torpedo craft, the comparison shows our strength in a more favorable light than the facts of the situation will warrant. Let no man accuse me of selecting any single nation as a fit subject for special comment or comparison. We are upon terms of friendship with all the nations of the earth. (Applause.) We wish to continue—we will continue in that happy relation if honest, straightforward diplomacy and a scrupulous regard for the rights of all other nations will secure it. I will not spend much time on this chart, but here the strength of the various navies of the world in 1898 is represented by the vellow line. At that time, based upon this comparison, we stood sixth in the naval powers of the world-Great

Britain, France, Russia, Germany and even Italy exceeded The strength at the present time is represented by the green line. We have advanced one step in the comparison, having slightly passed Italy, and are now fifth in the rank of the naval powers of the world, based upon this com-But we have under construction and authorized by the Congress a greater tonnage than has any other nation in the world except Great Britain. (Applause.) that tonnage were completed to-day, and it will not be for more than four years, we should pass Russia and Germany and be surpassed only by Great Britain and France. Whether we shall stand in that position when that tonnage is completed depends not upon the past, but upon the future, upon our future policy in dealing with the navy. The tonnage anthorized and under construction is represented by the red line, but behind that red line and capable of extending it as we please, stand the wonderful resources of this country (applause), its financial strength, its financial credit. There we need fear comparison with no country if only the Republican policies of financial honesty and the fostering and development of American industries are maintained. (Applause.)

Now that I have offered the comparison, let me say to you that nothing can be more misleading than a comparison of mere tons of displacement. History has shown, is showing, to-day, that given ships, the controlling factors in any naval struggle are the officers and men who man them. Are they brave? Are they devoted and enterprising and skilful and loval? Are they well trained in the use of the instruments of warfare which are placed under their con-I believe that I can assure you that we need fear no comparison there. (Applause.) Our officers, selected from all parts of the country and from all classes of our people, educated at the splendid naval school at Annapolis, so taught that they are not only learned in science, but that truth telling and honesty and honor and devotion become to them second nature, trained by incessant work upon

land and sea, are worthy of the uniform which they wear in common with the army of the United States, and I can give them no higher praise than that. (Applause.) They are not, my friends, mere swashbucklers, swaggering about the world with chips upon their shoulders seeking offense and ready to give it. endangering the peace of the country. They do their duty well wherever they may be placed. (Applause.)

The skilful navigator, the master of ordnance, the successful leader and commander of men, becomes again and again the quiet, firm and peaceful diplomatist, knowing the rights of his country and asking nothing else. I have seen, in the two years that have passed, so many times how well they have borne themselves and guarded the honor and the peace of the country in positions of delicate responsibility. It may be that now and then in a moment of unguarded speech they are impulsive, but they are never impulsive or lacking in sound judgment when the responsibility of action is upon them. (Applause.)

I am as proud of the enlisted men as I am of the officers themselves. In the period of the decadence of our navy the men who manned our ships came from all the countries of the earth, supplemented by the offscouring of our seabound cities. Secretary Tracy, even as late as his day, after the rehabilitation of the navy had begun, said that our enlisted men were foreigners who owed no allegiance to our flag. That has all been changed now. Under our system of enlisting landsmen and seamen, we take no one wholly illiterate. Our men are intelligent, alert, active, loval and devoted. Ninety per cent, of them are American citizens, and eighty per cent. American citizens born. Not a man is enlisted to-day, my friends, except for cook or mess attendant, who is not either an American citizen or has declared his intention to become such. Our men are the best paid, the best fed, the best treated enlisted men of any navy in the world. They have shown in the past, and they will show

again in the future, if need be, that they are worthy of the treatment that has been accorded to them.

I would like to tell you some stories of them, but I have not the time. Let me tell you just one incident that came under my personal observation. I was down in the harbor of Havana last spring in the little Dolphin. We had 137 men aboard—enlisted men. There came in one of the fleets of the nation which can be fairly called the mistress of the seas, and her great ships east their anchors about us. We lay close to the English flagship, and there came up in the afternoon one of those sudden northerly storms which blacken the skies and the waters until the wind comes again and whitens them. There were some pleasure eraft in the harbor, and between our little ship and the English flagship which, with her companions, had 3,000 enlisted men, between our little ship and the English flagship one of these pleasure boats overturned. There were seven human lives in it, six grown persons and a boy. The boy sank and never rose again, and before the boat was fairly overturned, without an order from any officer two of the boats of the Dolphin were manned by volunteer crews, and they went out into that raging hell of storm and saved every life except the boy's. (Applause and cheers.) And not a boat was lowered from the English fleet—not a boat. President of the Cuban Republic, hearing of it, sent a letter the next day to the captain of the ship praising their conduct and enclosing one hundred dollars in gold for the The captain called them to the mast, read the letter and handed them the gold. They went forward, and in less time than it takes me to make the statement, they came back and said: "Captain, we don't want this money. We would like to have you give it to the mother of that boy that was drowned." (Cheering and applause.) Do you wonder, my friends, that I, at the head of the navy, feel proud of men of that kind? Do you wonder that I like to repeat what I have heard the Great Admiral say so many times, "We have got as good ships, we have got as good officers as any navy, but we have got the best enlisted men in the world." (Cheers and applause.)

But good ships and good men alone will not make a good navy. The ships must be used, the men and the officers must be trained to use them. We are not afraid to send our ships out into the sea and use them or burn powder, because we know, in the terse language of the President, that the only shot that counts is the shot that hits. We train our men, and it is an era of training-not because we expect war and not because, God forbid it-we wish war, but because we know that under the world's still imperfect civilization, war is one of the dreadful possibilities. Shall we let our navy, under the advice of my distinguished friend from Maryland, remain stationary? (Cries of No.) Which means that it shall retrograde? Ah, my friends, it takes time to build a ship of war, it takes time to make an officer, it takes time to train enlisted men; and you cannot improvise a navy in the time of war or upon the threshold of war any more than you can get an insurance policy after your building has taken fire. So I stand not for retrogression, but for advance. (Cries of Good.) The administration to which I belong stands for advance; the Republican Party stands for advance, and I believe the American people stand for advance. (Applause.) They know the manifold duties which face us on the seas of the globe, the duties of peace as well as those which only come in war.

You recall how many times we protected our own and the property of foreign nations entrusted to our care in the West Indies and in the distant islands of the seas. You remember that the Monroe doctrine, as it has been said so many times, is just as strong as the navy and no stronger. If you abandon your navy, at the same time be prepared to abandon your Monroe doctrine. (Applause.) If we are strong enough to enforce the Monroe doctrine we shall not have to do it. (Cries of Good.)

We owe an especial duty to Cuba. You remember that

when we entered upon the war with Spain we entered it with a pledge that we should occupy the island only for its pacification and that when that was accomplished we should leave it to the government of its own people. And we kept the pledge in spite of the sneers of the world. And, Mr. Speaker, you remember you could not mention that pledge in the presence of a foreign diplomat except that there was a silent shrug of the shoulder. couldn't believe it. There she lies, that beautiful island at the gateway of the Caribbean, guarding the isthmus, the most precious prize in all the world for us. It will be the most precious memory of my life that under orders which I had the honor to give, more than a year ago, one of our beautiful white ships sailed out of the harbor of Havana bearing the insignia of American authority, and as she passed the old eastle saluted with her deep-toned guns the newly risen flag of our sister Republic. (Applause.) I only have a few minutes more, let me have them to speak. I can't bear to leave such an audience as this, but I am going to do it in a moment or two. (Applause.) The American people are a people governed by their consciences. We left Cuba because we thought we ought to do it, and I believe in my heart that we remained in the Philippines because we thought it was our duty to remain there. (Applause.) We have them to defend, we have our great seacoast, 23,000 sea miles, almost as much as that of the British Empire. No other country except Great Britain has 9,000 sea miles. We have that to defend. which rolls into your gateways, stormy and misty as it is, is penetrable, and it is penetrable with the certainty almost of an express train. Leave it undefended and it is a pathway and an invitation to our enemies. Inhabited with our war ships, those who can take and keep the seas and defend our Atlantic coast as it was defended in 1898 at Santiago, our Pacific coast as it was defended in 1898 in Manila Bay-inhabited, I say, with our war ships, that sea is our defence.

We have entered into no entangling alliances with foreign countries and we shall enter into none in the future. (Applause.)

We will defend ourselves. We need no alliances—

"Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas Which He hath given for fence impregnable, And with their helps only defend ourselves; In them and in ourselves our safety lies."

#### ADDRESS OF

# HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

THE PRESIDENT: The last regular toast is to the pillars of the Republic, and most fittingly has been assigned to that pillar of the Republic and Republicanism, Senator Chauncey M. Depew. (Applause.)

Who of any nation have contributed most to its stability, greatness and power, has always been a favorite theme for historians and orators. In older countries the warrior stands pre-eminent. Agreement becomes almost impossible because the judgment is clouded by party passions. A distinguished writer named fifteen battles as decisive of the course of the history of nations. But these decisions are based largely on the success of arbitray power or the loss or gain of territorial domain. There can be no consensus of opinion as to the makers of modern Great Britain. France. Germany or either of the great powers of the world.

Our situation is entirely different. No part of our history is obscured by age. There are those now living who have heard at first or second hand the story of our origin and growth and been part of it themselves. This occasion which commemorates the memory of one of the undisputed builders of the Republic, is an eminently proper one for our investigation. All peoples are hero worshippers. The man and the hour are the essentials of every great event. The time may be indefinitely postponed for the realization of the hopes and aspirations of the people, until a man arises who is capable of accomplishing the result. The

leaders of the world whose influence has been felt down the centuries, and whose genius in laws and institutions still live, can be numbered on the fingers of one's hand. We celebrate the birthdays of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant. I do not think that we have here the real builders of our institutions. We admit the wonderful part that they all played in the drama of our national life, but our development has been so brief and yet so logical, that it is easy to follow its evolution. Each crisis has developed the leader who carried the country forward to victory.

During the Revolutionary War there were conspiracies against Washington in which many eminent and patriotic men participated. It is now universally admitted that any change to any other general would have been followed by disaster, and that the death of Washington would have resulted in the defeat of the cause of the patriots. therefore call him the Father of his country, because he so eminently deserves the title. When the victory was won, the young Republic was rapidly drifting into anarchy under the loose union of the Articles of Confederation. It was Washington's appeal to his comrades in arms and to his old associates in the civil life which brought together the convention which framed the Constitution. The jealousies between the States, the fears of the smaller ones and the demands of the larger would often have dissolved the convention and disrupted the country, except for the commanding influence of Washington, its presiding officer. The Constitution, marvellous as it seems to us, was a series of compromises upon general principles interpreted by Hamilton for a strong central government, and by Jefferson for State rights. Washington during his two terms saved the country on the one hand from a new conflict with Great Britain, which would have destroyed it, and an alliance with France, which would have been equally disastrous. When he retired to Mount Vernon to pass the remainder of his days in well-earned rest, he had won the

independence of his country in war, had secured for it a written Constitution, and, as President, had put that Constitution for six years in successful operation as a charter of power and perpetuity in the central government. the defeat of the Federalists and the election of Jefferson, the party which believed that all power not reserved to the States was given to the general government disappeared from control for sixty years, and the ideas of Jefferson came in with him and prevailed for sixty years that all powers not granted by the government are reserved to the States. Eight-tenths of the best opinion of the United States believed that the States had the right to nullify the acts of the general government, and that there was no power in the nation to enforce its laws or decrees upon sovereign States or to prevent their retiring from the Union and forming separate governments.

The last act of John Adams before retiring from the Presidency was the appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of John Marshall of Virginia. For thirty-four years this marvellous jurist was formulating and rendering a series of decisions so interpreting the Constitution as to create a workable and powerful government. In order to override or to neutralize him, successive Presidents of opposite faith appointed his political opponents as his associates, but, one after the other, they were won over by the will and the judgment of this master-mind. He came to the court when it had decided only about two hundred cases, and when he retired his decisions filled thirty volumes, and nearly one-half had been delivered by Marshall. The court was little understood, and there was not much reverence for it. Jefferson early saw where these decisions of the Supreme Court as to the power of the Federal Government were tending, and in a letter to President Madison denounced Marshall for the "rancorous hatred Judge Marshall bears to the government of his country, and from the cunning and sophistry within which he is able to enshroud himself." Andrew

Jackson fought the court, because on the question of the national bank it would not yield to his arbitrary views and He said angrily, "John Marshall may make law, but he cannot enforce it." The controversy raged in Congress, the press and upon the platform as to the powers of the general government and the rights of the States, while the people kept returning in presidential election after presidential election the strict constructionists whose doctrines would have made secession a success. noticed, and almost unknown, except to the lawyers practicing in the court and to the Presidents who endeavored to defeat him, this mighty jurist was calmly laying the foundations and building the structure of constitutional liberty into an indestructible Union. He brought Presidents, Cabinets and Congresses within the law as interpreted by his court. He rendered decisions upon the powers of the States in foreign commerce which gave the ocean to the national government. He drew the lines about State sovereignty in internal commerce, giving the national government the control of all navigable waters, which insured us that unrestricted internal trade which is neither bounded nor limited by the lines of the States. He made possible the canal, the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, which bind us into one people. He gave to the Federal Government the power to raise armies and navies, to establish banks, to collect revenues, to enforce its decrees. and to be everything and possess everything which constitutes a self-perpetuating sovereignty. At the end of thirty-four years his work was completed. He had put into the letter of the Constitution the spirit of eternal life. He had welded the members of the Union beyond the possibility of their ever being separated. He had created a Constitution upon the lines and within the limits of the written charter, and without altering a word of it, so much broader and beneficent than the words of the convention, that the interpretation gave that immortal instrument the power which fought successfully the Civil War, expanded

our territories north, south, east and west into continental dimensions, and earried us safely across the seas.

But all this was unknown to the people. There must be a popular evangelist for constitutional education. arose in the person of the greatest orator, the largest brain and the most brilliant intelligence in our history—Daniel Webster. As Marshall had been educated by association with Washington and Hamilton, so Webster grew into a defender of the Union and the Constitution under the guidance of Marshall. He gave to us the patriotic and political literature which has become our American classic. In speeches in the Senate of unequalled power and upon the platform, Webster made plain to the people the Constitution as interpreted by Chief Justice Marshall. found in those teachings the doctrines of free soil and the principles of the Wilmot Proviso long before they had captured the country. He evolved out of Marshall's compendium the doctrine of the government of our territorial possessions by which we are enabled to rule Alaska, Hawaii. Porto Rico and the Philippines. The splendid literature of his speeches appealed to the colleges and was incorporated into the school books. More than a generation of American youth committed his patriotic addresses to memory, and delivered them from the stage of the academy and the school and in debating clubs. When he died, the forces of union and disunion were preparing for the inevitable battle. But Webster had educated more than half of his countrymen and countrywomen to a glorious maxim which was the embodiment of the thought of Washington and the judicial decisions of Marshall—"Union and liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever." Under this banner at the call of Lincoln over two millions of men sprung to arms. They had been educated by Webster in the faith of Marshall's interpretation of national unity and Webster's passionate devotion to the Union and the flag.

The stress of civil war demanded a President of unusual genius and equipment. None of the well-known states-

men at that period could have accomplished the work of Abraham Lincoln. His humble origin, his struggles and sacrifices to secure an education, his eloquence, always in touch with and of the fibre and thought of the plain people of the country, his exquisite humor for explanation or palliation or avoidance and the pathos welling up from a great heart which responded in sympathy to the universal sorrow, were elements never before united in one man. When the country despaired, he could give it hope. death and disease had disabled the army, he could fill up When revenge and the passions of civil the ranks. strife would have kept alive for generations the bitterness of conflict, he could touch and enforce the lesson of brotherly love. From the Emancipation Proclamation to Appamatox he held the people, amidst all the sacrifices and discouragements of war, to the truth of his early declaration which had made him President, that, "I believe this Government cannot exist permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be It will become all one thing or all the other." When Lincoln fell by the hand of the assassin, the Constitution of Washington and of Marshall as interpreted by Daniel Webster for "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever" had become the impregnable charter of the American people. After nearly three quarters of a century of internal strife which retarded development and produced industrial and financial instability, the United States was a Union. It had unlimited resources and a people eager for their development. The problems of the future were the material ones of the employment of labor and capital and of foreign and domestic commerce. Whether every agency which could be devised by wise statesmanship should be at the service of the American people for their prosperity was the overwhelming question of the future. Happily the party and the statesmen who believed that development could only be rapid, beneficent

and complete under the operations of the principles of the protection of American industries, held possession of the government for nearly a third of a century. Invention and immigration had stimulated our productive power beyond the capacity of our markets, great as they were. The expanding energies and necessities of the people were bursting continental bounds and looking for opportunities in competition with the great workshop nations of the world. Another crisis was upon us. The man was wanted whom the people could unanimously trust for war and who could command their confidence for construction. Almost in a day American isolation had ceased to exist. Uncle Sam was an invited guest at the table of the family of nations. Alien peoples had to be governed until laws could be enacted by presidential discretion, anarchy suppressed, brigandage subdued and government established in other climes and among other people. In the mean time the principles of the protection of American industries which had brought about this unprecedented development and marvelous prosperity must be held up high beyond assault before the American people. The one man above all others who possessed rare qualities of command and persuasion of gentleness and firmness, of courage and charity to carry the country through triumphantly while these grave problems were being solved, was William McKinley.

So here, to-night, we pay tribute to the pillars of the Republic to the builders of this structure of government as we live in it and enjoy it to-day. These, our benefactors, were all of ourselves.

We can look for a moment upon their human side. Washington has been so obscured by a hundred years of veneration for his greatness, that we cannot pierce the veil. The rest of them were pre-eminently men of the people.

Marshall was a soldier, a Congressman, a cabinet officer and a foreign ambassador. He gave himself both an education and the equipment of a lawyer and became the head of the bar of his State. He lived happily for sixty years with his wife; reading to her every night when at home and when she died, he continued to read aloud to the opposite chair in which she was accustomed to sit. He would relieve the tedium of the solution of the complex problems of the Constitution by playing quoits. He always took a mint julep before the game, measured the distances between the arcs with a straw, and jumped into the air and clicked his heels together and shouted if he won.

Webster was also self-educated, and secured the means for prosecuting his studies by copying deeds in the clerk's office at twenty-five cents apiece; but when his equipment was complete his transcendent ability carried him from the country to the city and almost at once to an unapproachable rank in his profession of the law. He was intensely human. He had foibles and weaknesses almost as great as his genius. He so won the admiration of his countrymen, that alone of our statesmen they called him "the god-like." But in his love of nature, his fondness for the field, his pursuit of game with gun and rod and quick sympathy for human rights, he won and held a place in the people's affection and esteem. Like Marshall, he also possessed humor. Without imagination and humor no man can be great, and Webster had both.

Lincoln had learned to read after a hard day's work in the field by a pine knot in a frontier cabin. He had acquired his incomparable style from the Bible and writing essays with charcoal upon shingles, because of the meager equipment of the woodmen of those days. He was the story teller among the Presidents. Rough illustrations derived from his early experience in frontier life made the country laugh between its tears, while the point of the aneedote overwhelmed his enemies or enforced his argument.

McKinley we all knew. His presence at any gathering, cabinet, Congressional or popular, the club or the platform, the banquet hall or the friendly circle, melted animosities,

inspired good nature, good fellowship and friendship. Every family in the country counted him a member, and the day rarely passed without the fireside echoing with loving expressions for McKinley. He, too, loved the lighter vein, to laugh with, but never at his friends.

Columbia can well say from the heights where she now dwells, "Behold! Washington, Marshall, Webster, Lincoln and McKinley, these are my jewels."



### GUESTS

OF THE

## LINCOLN DINNER COMMITTEE

HON. CHARLES A. MOORE

HON. OSCAR STRAUS

HON. HENRY E. HOWLAND

HON. JOHN R. VAN WORMER

GEN. THOMAS H. HUBBARD

HON. DAVID B. HENDERSON

HON. FRANK W. HIGGINS

GEN. ALBERT E. MILLS

CHANCELLOR HENRY C. MACCRACKEN

Rt. Rev. GEO. WORTHINGTON, D.D.

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HON. LOUIS STERN

HON. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

GEN. HENRY C. CORBIN

HON. ROBERT W. TAYLOR

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, LL.D

REV. ABBOTT E. KITTREDGE, D.D.

GEN. JAMES S. WILSON

Hon. J. F. O'BRIEN

GEN. JAMES S. CLARKSON

GEN. GRENVILLE M. DODGE

GEN. HENRY L. BURNETT

ONE hundred ladies were entertained at dinner in the foyer adjoining the Banquet Hall and afterward honored the diners with their presence in the gallery boxes and listened to the speeches.

The Souvenir of the occasion was a Bronzed Bust of Abraham Lincoln, and for the ladies, a Silver Paper Cutter and Bookmark.

## LADIES

# GUESTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB

Austin, Mrs. Geo. C	7 1 2
W C C	2
Batcheller, Mrs. Geo. C	_
	_
	6
Bernhard, Mrs. Henry	0
Definiard, 1915. Tem y	4
	5
Diffile, Mrs. Dollard	5
mile, miss redeced	0
Boilletti, 1813. E. E	1
	4
Browne, Mrs. G. M	•
blowne, mis. G. m	5
Bruce, in s. W. E	0
Burke, Miss " 1	v
Caldwell, Mrs. Alex,	6
Coler, Mrs. Bird S	7
	1
	1
D : W M D	9
Davis, Miss Mary 1	9 1
Decves, Mrs. Richard	8
Dexter, Mrs. H. C	_
Dow, Mrs. Perry H	6
Dwyer, Mrs. Edwin T	1
Emerson, Mrs. T. H	2
	2
Floyd, Mrs. Chas. M	6
1 loyd, latis. Chas. Minimum.	2
Tricke, mis. o. z m	12

Gillies, Mrs. Andrew		1
Gilman, Mrs. T. P	44	12
Gleason, Mrs. A. H	4.6	5
Goessling, Miss Anna L	4.6	12
Grippin, Mrs	**	11
Hatch, Mrs. Edward B	"	5
Hawes, Mrs. James W	44	4
Herzog, Mrs. P. M	44	10
Herzog, Miss Nina	44	10
Higginbotham, Mrs. Ely	**	7
Hitchcock, Mrs. J. F		6
Hollander, Mrs. J. L	44	12
Hutchinson, Mrs. M. E	"	7
Jones, Mrs. R. W	"	7
Kenyon, Mrs. Alan D	"	2
Kenyon, Mrs. R. N	66	2
Kenyon, Mrs. Wm. H	"	2
Kenyon, Miss	44	2
Ketcham, Miss L. M	4.6	9
Knox, Mrs. E. H	"	3
Leaycraft, Mrs. J. Edgar	"	4
Leaycraft, Miss Agnes C	4.	4
Louderback, Mrs. A. E	"	9
Louderback, Miss A. J	**	9
Lyons, Mrs. J. C	**	1
Two guests of Mr. Alfred Lauterbach	**	14
McElroy, Mrs. W. H	6 6	3
McLean, Mrs. Donald	**	7
March, Miss Eugenie	44	8
March, Miss Mae F		8
March, Miss Olive	44	8
Morris, Mrs. F. P.	44	4
Newell, Mrs. E. A		6
Ommen, Mrs. A. E		8
Patrick, Mrs. Chas. H	**	5
	16	
Reminoton Mrs Fred		7

### LADIES ATTENDING DINNER

Sarles, Miss	Table	No. 6
Seamon, Mrs. E. C		7
Shropshire, Mrs. R. F		7
Sleicher, Mrs. John A		11
Sleicher, Mrs. Wm		11
Smith, Mrs. Jessie M		2
Smith, Mrs. John S		6
Steele, Miss Lila		9
Steele, Miss M. W.		9
Stein, Mrs. A. N		10
Stern, Mrs. D. H		3
Stern, Mrs. Louis	**	3
Stern, Miss Irma		3
Stern, Mrs. Sig		10
Stevenson, Mrs. W. P		9
Sutherland, Mrs. N		12
Teeney, Miss Susie		8
Tipple, Mrs. E. S		4
Tucks, Miss Anna	. "	8
Vrooman, Mrs. Jno. W	. "	4
Wellington, Miss	4.6	2
West, Mrs. John C		8
Wetmore, Mrs, Edward		11
Wheaton, Mrs. Albert F		1
Whitney, Mrs. T. H		10
Woodward, Mrs. John		5
Vounge Mrs H F		14



#### **MEMBERS**

OF THE

#### REPUBLICAN CLUB

ATTENDING THE

### LINCOLN DINNER

Adams, C. H. H	.Table	No. 46
Adams, Chas. Siedler	. "	11
Addoms, Mortimer C	. "	6
Addison, C. L	. "	34
Agnew, George B	. "	23
Agnew, A. G	. "	23
Allen, S. B		37
Allen, Chas. H	. "	14
Ames, Leonard	. "	8
Andrews, H. T	. "	45
Angelo, Holger	. "	40
Apgar, A. S	. "	18
Archer, William	. "	32
Arnold, Lynn J		46
Ashley, E. W	. "	29
Astarita, A. C		52
Austin, Geo. C		55
Avery, S. P		25
Baker, John L	. "	9
Baldwin, Joseph C		15
Baldwin, Henry W		34
Ballard, Sumner		26
Ballard, C. W		47
Barkley, Chas. B		46
Bartlett, Edward T		6
Batchellar George C		2

Batt, C. P	Table	No. 33
Benedict, Read	. "	43
Bernhard, Henry	. "	53
Bevin, L. A	. "	4
Birchall, W. H		38
Bird, E. D	. "	21
Birnie, Alfred	. "	21
Birrell, Henry	. "	9
Blair, C. H	. "	5
Blanchard, James A		5
Blakeman, A. N	. "	37
Bliss, Hiram A	. "	15
Bloch, Philip		27
Blumensteil, Emanuel	. "	40
Bonheur, Lucien L	. "	20
Bowden, Dr. Jas. W		22
Bowne, S. W	. "	17
Boynton, Chas. A		16
Braker, H. J		10
Brainerd, Ira H	. "	1
Brainerd, Cephas		6
Breick, A. B		34
Brewer, Reuben G	"	31
Brite, J		22
Blake, Mr		45
Brockway, Horace		22
Brookfield, Frank		
Brown, P. A		
Brown, Ronald K		4
Browne, G. Morgan		
Bruce, M. Linn		
Bruck, Chas. F		
Brundage, Frank		
Brush, Dr. Ed. T		
- ,		
Bryant, Mourse		
·		
Campbell, Alex. D		•
Campbell, George E	••	44
Caesar, Henry A	'	- 0
Candee, E. W	'	۷-
Canfield, A. L	"	Э
Carew, R. T	'	96
Carr, William	'	ے ۔
Carpenter, Francis M		' 3

#### MEMBERS ATTENDING DINNER

Carpenter, Philip	Table	No. 45
Chubb, Hindon		29
Church, Col. W. C		54
Clarke, J. Procter		5
Clement, Waldo P		44
Clift, E. H		58
Cobb, Henry E	44	14
Coldwell, Alexander		9
Collins, C. V	••	56
Coler, Bird S		55
Conger, Henry C	**	7
Conklin, Eugene H		7
Cook, J. C		19
Coonby, W. S		38
Corn, Chas. O		29
Crane, Edward N		56
Crawford, F. L		4
Crawford, G; H		4
Cromwell, David		31
Cross, Geo. D		28
Cushing, H. A		46
Dana, J. C	. "	41
Davenport, T		1
Davis, Gherardi		23
Davis, A. D		42
Davis, Frederick H	. "	32
Deeves, Richard		22
DeMilt, Henry R		7
Demond, Chas. M		56
Denman, F. H		38
Depew, C. M., Jr		7
Derby, John M		37
Dewey, Arthur S		52
Dewing, Leonard H		46
Dixon, A. J		22
Dougherty, N. C		33
Dorr, Perry H		9
Downing, A. S.		33
Draper, C. A		44
Driscoll, E		
Duell, Joseph M		2
Duval. H. C.		

Dwight, John W	Table	No. 5
Dwyer, E. T	44	51
	44	7
Earle, J. Walter	"	7
Ehlers, E. M. L	44	34
Einstein, William		26
Elsberg, Nathaniel A		20
Emery, J. H		58
Fearon, James S	44	11
Felshinger, W.		56
Fertig, W. K	4.6	30
Fessenden, O. G.		15
Finch, E. R	64	57
Fischer, Bernardo F	4.4	1
Fisher, Dr. E. D	44	43
Fitzgerald, Frank F.		13
Fleming, Matthew C	"	23
Fletcher, Austin B	44	10
Fletcher, Allen M		10
Floyd, Charles M	66	9
Ford, E. R		46
Ford, Simeon	4.4	13
Fowler, Charles	44	17
Frank, Matthew		39
Franchet, N. V. V		33
Frick, John		50
Fricke, William A	4.4	52
		52 52
Fricke, C. F		02
Galland, Morris	+ 6	27
Gambier, E. V	66	18
Garcia, Col. Alvara	6.6	49
Gardner, Geo. A	66	33
Gibbs, Herbert H	4.6	4
Gilbert, A. S	61	27
Gilbert, J. C.	* *	15
Gilbert, A	. 6	15
Gilluly, Geo. K		47
Gillis, Rev. Andrew		22
Gilman, Theodore P		13
Gilman, E. R		55
Cleason Henry	4.0	1

Gleason, A. H	Table	No. 39
Goetze, Otto		35
Goff, Lyman B	. "	21
Goodhue, Chas. L	. "	21
Gordon, Frederick	. "	36
Gotschalk, W. C		24
Golding, J. F	. "	57
Greene, John A		33
Greenhut, B. J	**	39
Greenlees, Percy S	44	17
Grifenhagen, Max S		27
Grippen, W. A	44	10
Griswold, Henry	16	26
Hoog Edward I	**	45
Haas, Edmund L		45
Haas, Harry L		45
Hagar, A. F.		24
Harkness, Edward S		1
Hamburger, S. B		54
Hardwick, Cheever C	"	33
Harding, H. C		46
Hastings, J. F		20
Hatch, Edward B		74
Haven, Howard A	"	47
Hawes, James W	"	20
Haviland, Merritt E	"	29
Hayes, James P	" "	32
Hazelton, A	"	58
Helmuth, Dr. Wm. Tod	44	29
Henderson, Francis	**	25
Herzog, Max	46	53
Herzog, Paul M	44	53
Hewlett, George A	46	29
Higginbotham, E. G	44	55
Hiller, David	44	48
Hill, I. L	44	6
Hilliman, Wm	4.	38
Hillman, Benj	64	39
Hillman, Edgar A	4.6	53
Hirch, Morris J	"	35
Hirt, C. J	44	40
Hitchcock, J. F	"	21
Hodgson, Rev. Nerlin	46	19
Hoederstein I	44	51

Hogan, Chas. MT	able	No. 39
Holbrook, W. C	"	2
Hollander, Joseph L	44	13
Holmes, E. T	44	57
Holtzmann, B. M	14	51
Homer, Chas. H	44	7
Howell, Jas. E	66	41
Hubbard, John	"	14
Hunter, Richard	"	31
Hunter, R. H	**	26
Huntington, Francis C	"	23
Hutchinson, Henry E	**	55
Iselin, John H	"	27
Jackson, Adrian H	•6	8
Jamer, Wm. A		48
Jaques, Washington	4.4	22
Jenkins, J. Alva	"	38
Jenkinson, Richard C		41
Jones, R. W	+ 6	55
Jones, W. O	4.4	3€
Judge, F. W., Jr	"	50
Kares, W. E	**	96
Kelsey, Clarence H	"	5
Kenyon, Robert N	"	4
Kenyon, W. H	"	4
Kenyon, Alan D	"	4
Ketcham, W. P	4.6	4.
Ketchum, E. P	64	96
Ketchum, Chas. H	"	4.
Ketchum, Alex. P	44	2-
Kilburn, Chas. F	4 4	4.
Kilpatrick, Frank G	46	1.
Kilpatrick, Ringland F	44	1.
Kirkpatrick, Thomas	"	4
Kirkpatrick, John	"	4
Knox, Col. E. A	"	17
Koch, Frank	44	30
Lane, Derick	"	۷.
Landon, Francis G	"	2.
Leary, William	**	20

Leaycraft, J. Edgar	Table	No. 17
Leaycraft, Edgar C		17
Lee, Samuel		29
Lehmaier, Jas. T	. "	39
Leland, Arthur L		52
Leonhardt, M. J	. "	56
Levy, A. M	. "	15
Levy, Leo	. "	20
Leventritt, David		35
Lewis, Edson		37
Libbey, O. B		24
Lichtenstein, J. M., Jr		56
Liebes, I		15
Liepzeiger, H. M		16
Link, David C		7
Lindley, Daniel A		25
Little, John		30
Little, George		30
Lockman, J. L		29
Lockman, F. J.		29
Loewenstein, Louis		44
Loring, F. L		6
Lorell, C. H		37
Louderback, A. E		42
Lounsbery, P. C		18
Love, Joseph		49
Ludorff, Albert		49
Lynch, John H		22
Lyons, J. C		45
Lyte, E. O		33
Бую, Б. О	•	00
Maas, Chas. O	. "	13
Maas, H. H	. "	90
Maguire, John		49
Mann, W. D	. "	2
March, J. E	. "	47
Marling, Alfred E	. "	23
Marshall, J. D	. "	40
Marston, Edgar L		19
Mason, Alex. T		20
Mason, Walter	. "	25
Matthews, Armitage		1
Matthews, Irving		57
Manuall W. I		90

McCall, John A		No. 10
McCall, E. E	4.6	16
McClure, T C	* *	40
McCook, John J	6.	11
McCook, Anson G		E
McCook, Philip J	6.4	5
McElroy, W. H	6.6	12
McInerney, Thomas H	6.6	39
McLean, Donald	"	14
McLean, Wallace D	"	14
McLean, H. C	6.6	14
McLean, James	6.6	28
McWhirter, H. J	6.6	28
Merrill, Bradford	4.6	19
Meyer, Eugene W	4.4	58
Meyer, John Jr	6.6	38
Meyer, Julius M	4 +	27
Meyer. J. F	4.4	35
Michels, Jesse	* *	12
Milligan, J. F	* *	30
Miller, S. H	4.6	8
Miller, E. M. F.	+ 6	18
Milne, William		33
Milne, William	4.4	9
Mitchell, W. A	64	50
Montague, Wm. F	4.4	3€
Moray, L. A		42
Morgan, Rollin M		30
Morgan, George W	• 6	27
Morris, Frederick P	. 6	34
Morse, Frederick	6.4	51
Morse, Harry F	4.6	25
Moses, M. H	4.6	16
Munsey, Frank A	4.4	19
Murray, A. Gordon		11
Murray, Robert A	**	1
Murphy, William D		25
Muurling, I. J. R.		28
S, . , . X.		_0
Nathan, Harold	**	20
Naumberg, Max	+6	48
Nesbit, Dr. J. D	••	54
Nesbet, Dr. J. W	4.4	24
Neill	6.4	19

Newell, E. A		No. 9
Newburger, J. E	44	16
Niles, Theophilus E	••	45
Nussbaum, Myer	4.	28
OIB; B I B		
O'Brien, Rev. J. P		47
Ochs, A. S		12
Odell, Hamilton		6
Olcott, W. M. K.	4.6	2
Olds, E. A		15
Oliver, W. H		30
Ommen, Alfred E		35
O'Neill, John A	**	32
Ottinger, Albert	**	50
Page, Chas. B	**	49
Page, Wilson R		49
Parsons, Hosmer B		11
Parsons, W. H		17
Parpart, M		52
Patterson, C. G		47
Patrick, Charles H		7
Peck, Rev. George C		87
Pentz, A. M.		56 20
Perhan, Fred. E		
Pforzheimer, C. H		50
Piercy, Henry C		1
Pierson, Frederick M		32
Pierson, S. G		59
Porter, Eugene H		2
Porter, W. H		17
Post, H. P		56
Potter, W. F		34
Pretzfield, Howard	**	50
Reed, Harry B		26
Reisenweber, John		49
Remington, Frederick		55
Rhein, Dr. M. L.		43
Rhinehart, J. B. G		36
Rhoades, J. Harsen		3
Rhodes, Bradford		31
Rice, Henry		16
Rich, A. P.		24
Richard Edwin A		29

Richards, Leonard	Table	No. 44
Rodman, W. R	44	58
Roe, Gilbert E	44	56
Roeder, W. C	"	38
Rogers, L. Harding, Jr		8
Rogers, Henry A		8
Rogers, Allen Merrill		8
Rogers, James H		11
Salomon, William	"	3
Sands, B. Aymar		3
Sanders, C. B		47
Saks, Andrew		35
Saxe, Martin	**	26
Scott, Francis M	**	5
Scott, E. W		18
Schenck, Frederick B	4.4	10
Schofield, E. L.	4.1	18
Schickel, William		12
Schwarzwaelder, Henry		19
Seligman, Alfred L		6
Seligman, Isaac N		6
See, Milton		-17
Shayne, C. C	14	17
Sheldon, Geo. P	• •	26
Sherman, Roger W	4.4	32
Simmons, J. Edward		10
Sickles, David B		11
Skinner, William		10
Skinner, Charles R		10
Slater, George A		33
Sleicher, William		10
Sleicher, John A		10
Smith, Jesse M		4
Smith, R. A. C		14
Smith, Pierre J		29
Smith, Jas. A		47
Smith, J. Waldo		51
Sousa, John P		14
Spofford, Parker		2
Spurham, H. J		54
Stalker, E. J		8
Stadler, Charles A		48
Stearns, Richard H		39

#### MEMBERS ATTENDING DINNER

Stedman, Emory A		No. 11
Stein, A. N		53
Stern, M. A		12
Stern, L. H	"	12
Stern, L. H	. "	12
Stern, Leopold		15
Stern, Jacques		16
Stern, Sig		53
Stevens, Geo. C	. "	36
Stevenson, Dr. W. P		42
Stevens, W. S. B	. "	51
Stiles, Mark D		32
Stoddard, Henry L		19
Stover, M. E		40
Strauss, M. F		43
Styles, Samuel D		3
Sumner, E. A		54
Sutherland, Morris		52
Sutro, Richard		43
		,
Tasker, Fred E		45
Taylor, Henry E		39
Taylor, T. A		34
Thacher, Thomas		39
Thomas, Aaron S		44
Thomas, O. T		57
Thomas, H. T		57
Thornton, G. M		17
Thorp, William		40
Thurber, F. B		41
Tilford, Frank		3
Titus, C. E		34
Townsend, David C		25
Tremaine, Charles		8
Tremaine, Henry E		24
Treat, Charles H		2
Tipple, Dr. E. S		17
Tully, W. J		24
Turnbull, Frank M		42
Turnoun, Frank M		44
Uhlmann, Fred		47
Uhlmann, Simon		48
		10
Valentine, James	. "	41
Van Doran, Louis O. S.		2

Vietor, George F	l'able	No. 35
Von Gal, Edward	44	36
Vreeland, J. C. and 4 Cuests	4.4	59
Vrooman, John H	44	18
Wakeman, William F	"	21
Waldman, Louis I	44	28
Wandling J. L		5€
Wanbaugh, Mr		36
Wardman, Erwin	4.6	19
Weimann, Geo. A	4.4	58
Wellington, Mr	6.6	4
Wells, Col. J. H	44	22
West, J. C	66	45
West, W. T		22
Wetmore, Edmund	+ 4	(
Wentworth, Thos. F	4.6	44
Werner, Louis		58
Whitman, Chas	4 +	24
Whitehead, H. H	4.6	30
Whitney, T. H		36
Whitmore, D. W	4.4	37
Wilcox, Austin R		38
Wickersham, G. W.	. 4	28
Wilcox, W. R	**	17
Wilcox, Albert A	4.*	51
Wilbur, Myron T	**	3(
Williams, E. F	> 4	59
Wiley, Louis	+ i	16
Wilson, Henry R	**	5
Wilson, Thomas	4.6	12
Winebrugh, A	6.6	20
Wintzen, John G	4.4	37
Wollman, Henry	4.4	48
Woodward, J. H	6.6	48
Woodward, John	4+	28
Wren, Oliver	4+	50
Yerance, James	• •	20
Yergassen, E. S		46
Young, J. C	4.4	41
Youngs, W. P.	**	57
Zeller, Lorenz	44	27
Zucker Peter	64	54

#### OCCUPANTS OF BOXES

#### Box No.

- 3 Mrs. T. P. Gilman Mrs. J. L. Hollander Miss Anna L. Goessling
- 5 Mrs. Robert N. Kenyon Mrs. Alan D. Kenyon Mrs. T. H. Emerson Miss Emerson
- 7 Mrs. William H. Kenyon Miss Kenyon Mrs. Jesse M. Smith Mrs. Leander A. Bevin
- 9 Mrs. Alexander Caldwell Mrs. Henry Birrell Mrs. Perry H. Dow Miss Sarles Mrs. Chas, M. Floyd
- Mrs. E. A. Newell Mrs. J. F. Hitchcock Mrs. John Sabine Smith Mrs. John D. Slayback Miss Slayback
- 13 Mrs. Chas. H. Patrick Mrs. Edward B. Hatch Mrs. Donald Birnie Miss Rebecca Birnie
- Mrs. A. H. Gleason Mrs. R. H. Stern Mrs. M. Linn Bruce Mrs. John Woodward
- 17 Mrs. Paul M. Herzog Mrs. Henry Bernhard Mrs. Sig. Stern Miss Burke Mrs. A. N. Stein Miss Herzog
- 19 Mrs. H. E. Youngs Mrs. Alfred Lauterbach Miss Lauterbach
- 21 Mrs. A. Chamberlain
- 23 Mrs. Richard Deeves Mrs. James W. Bowden Mrs. Andrew Gillies Mrs. H. T. Andrews Mrs. J. C. Lyons Mrs. Geo. C. Batcheller Mrs. Albert F. Wheaton

#### Box No.

- 4 Mrs. John C. West Mrs. H. C. Dexter Mrs. A. E. Ommen Mrs. G. Morgan Brown Mrs. Edward F. Dwyer
- 6-8 Mrs. Louis Stern Mrs. S. H. Stern Mrs. E. A. Knox Mrs. W. H. McElroy Miss Irene Stern
- Mrs. Edmund Wetmore Mrs. Collins Miss L. S. Collins Mrs. James W. Hawes
- 12 Mrs. William Sleicher Mrs. John A. Sleicher Mrs, Grippin Mrs. T. H. Whitney Mrs. L. L. Bonheur
- 14 Mrs. Frederick Remington Mrs. Donald McLean Mrs. E. C. Seamon Mrs. M. E. Hutchinson
- 16 Mrs. R. W. Jones Mrs. Bird S. Coler Mrs. Geo. C. Austin Mrs. E. G. Higginbotham
- 18 Miss Susie Feeney Miss Mae March Miss Eugenie March Miss Olive March Miss Anna Fuchs
- 20 Mrs. William A. Fricke Mrs. N, Sutherland Mrs., C. F. Fricke Mrs. M. Parpart
- Mrs. R. F. Shropshire Miss M. W. Steele Miss Lila Steele
- 24 Mrs. W. R. Stevenson Mrs. A. E. Louderback Miss Louderback Miss L. M. Ketcham Miss M. P. Davis
- Mrs. Jno. W. Vrooman Mrs. A. B. Bierck Mrs. T. P. Morris Mrs. J. Edgar Leayeraft Miss Agnes C. Leayeraft Mrs. S. W. Bowne Mrs. E. S. Tipple



#### DIAGRAM

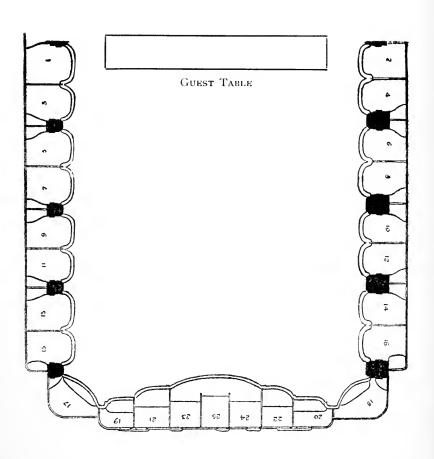
OF

BOXES

AND

BANQUET TABLES

#### DIAGRAM OF BOXES



#### LADIES' TABLES

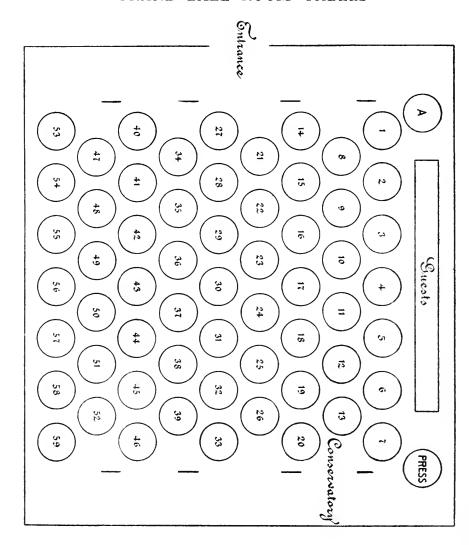
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#### GRAND BALL ROOM TABLES



#### MENU

Barquette de caviar

Cocktails aux huîtres

Gombo à la princesse

Crème de choux-fleurs

Radis

Olives

Céleri

Amandes salées

Suprême de sole à la Guilbert Cornichons marinés

Croûtes de volaille et champignons frais à la crème

Tourne-dos de filet de bœuf à la valencienne Pommes de terre, rissolées

Choux-fleurs au gratin

Fonds d'artichauts à la provençale

SORBET DE FANTAISIE

Canard tête-rouge Salade de saison

Baba Chantilly

Petits fours

Fruits

Café

G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY

G. H. MUMM'S SELECTED BRUT 4.50 APOLLINARIS

#### LADIES' TABLES

Mrs. Richard Deeves Mrs. James W. Bowdon Mrs. Andrew Gillies Mrs. H. V. Andrews

Table

Mrs. J. C. Lyons Mrs. Geo. C. Batcheller Mrs. Albert F. Wheaton

Mrs. R. N. Kenyon Mrs. Alan D. Kenyon Miss Emerson Mrs. T. H. Emerson Miss Wellington

Table 2

Mrs. Jesse M. Smlth Mrs. Wm. H. Kenyon Miss Kenyon Mrs. L. A. Bevin

Mrs. Louis Stern Mrs. E. H. Knox Mrs. D. H. Stern Table 3

Mrs. W. H. McElroy Miss Irma R. Stern

Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft Miss Agnes C. Leaycraft Mrs. S. W. Bowne Mrs. E. S. Tipple

Table

Mrs. Jno. W. Vrooman Mrs. A. B. Bierck Mrs. James W. Hawes Mrs. F. P. Morris Mrs. E. A. Newell Mrs. J. F. Hitchcock Mrs. Chas. M. Floyd Mrs. Perry H. Dow

Table 5

Miss Sarles Mrs. Henry Birrell Mrs. Alex. Caldwell Mrs. John S. Smith

Mrs. Charles H. Patrick Mrs. Edward B. Hatch Mrs. Donald Birnie Miss Rebecca Birnie

Table 6

Mrs. A. H. Gleason Mrs. W. Linn Bruce Mrs. John Woodward

Mrs. E. C. Seamon Mrs. M. E. Hutchinson Mrs. Fred. Remington Mrs. R. W. Jones

TABLE

7

Mrs. Bird S. Coler Mrs. Geo. C. Austin Mrs. E. G. Higginbotham Mrs. Donald McLean

Mrs. John C. West Mrs. H. C. Dexter Mrs. A. E. Ommen Miss Mae F. March

Table
8

Miss Eugenie March Miss Olive March Miss Susie Feeney Miss Anna Firchs 84

#### LADIES' TABLES

Mrs. W. P. Stevenson Mrs. A. E. Louderback Miss A. J. Louderback Miss L. M. Ketcham

Table

Miss Mary P. Davis Miss M. W. Steele Miss Lila Steele Mrs. R. F. Shropshire

Mrs. P. M. Herzog Mrs. Henry Bernhard Mrs. Sig. Stern Mrs. T. H. Whitney

Table

Miss Burke Mrs. A. N. Stein Miss Nina Herzog Mrs. L. L. Bonheur

Mrs. Edmund Wetmore Mrs. Collins Miss L. S. Collins Mrs. Wm. Sleicher Table

Mrs. Grippin Mrs. Jno. A. Sleicher Mrs. G. M. Browne Mrs. Edwin T. Dwyer

Mrs. T. P. Gilman Mrs. J. L. Hollander Miss Anna L. Goessling Mrs. Wm. A. Fricke

Table

Mrs. N. Sutherland Mrs. C. F. Fricke Mrs. M. Parpart

Mrs. H. E. Youngs
Two guests of Mr. A. Lauterbach

# TABLE A Press

#### MEMBERS' TABLES

Henry C. Piercy Henry Gleason Robert A. Murray T. Davenport A. Matthews	Table 1	Edward S. Harkness Frank Brookfield Bernardo F. Fischer Ira H. Brainerd John T. McKenna
W. M. K. Olcott George C. Batcheller Charles H. Treat Parker Spofford	Table 2	W. D. Mann Joseph M. Duell Eugene H. Porter A. C. Holbrook
Frank Tilford Henry R. Wilson Samuel D. Styles William Salomon	Table 3	Clarence H. Kelsey B. Aymar Sands J. Harsen Rhoades

86	MEMBERS' TABLES	
Robert N. Kenyon L. A. Bevin Jesse M. Smith Herbert H. Gibbs G. H. Crawford	Table 4	W. H. Kenyon Alan D. Kenyon Ronald K. Brown F. L. Crawford R. G. Wellington
James A. Blanchard John A. Dwight Francis M. Scott Anson G. McCook	Table 5	Philip J. McCook John Proctor Clarke Alex. D. Campbell C. H. Blair
Edmund Wetmore Mortimer C. Addoms Edward T. Bartlett Hamilton Odell F. L. Loring and guest	Table 6	Cephas Brainerd Isaac N. Seligman Alfred L. Seligman I. L. Hill
Eugene H. Conklin Charles F. Homer Edward B. Hatch Charles H. Patrick	Table 7	Henry C. Conger David C. Link Henry R. De Milt J. Walter Earle C. M. Depew, Jr.
Leonard Ames	TABLE	L. Harding Rogers, Jr

Leonard Ames Charles Tremain Adrian H. Jackson E. J. Stalker

TABLE 8

L. Harding Rogers, Jr. Henry A. Rogers Allen Merrill Rogers S. H. Miller

#### MEMBERS' TABLES

John L. Baker E. A. Newell TABLE William Milne James W. Hawes Henry Birrell Perry H. Dow 9 Charles M. Floyd Alexander Coldwell W. A. Grippin John A. Sleicher TABLE Allen M. Fletcher Frederick B. Schenck Wm. Sleicher Austin B. Fletcher 10 Wm. Skinner John A. McCall H. J. Braker J. Edward Simmons John J. McCook James S. Fearon TABLE Chas. Siedler Adams Hosmer B. Parsons Emory A. Stedman 11 James H. Rogers David B. Sickels A. Gordon Murray W. H. McElroy M. A. Stern TABLE William Schickel A. S. Ochs Col. E. A. Knox Jesse Michels 12 Thomas Wilson L. H. Stern

Theodore P. Gilman Frank Y. Kilpatrick Ringland F. Kilpatrick Frank T. Fitzgerald

Table

Chas. O. Maas Joseph L. Hollander Simeon Ford

E. M. F. Miller

E. L. Schofield

E. W. Scott

Donald McLean and guest John Hubbard Wallace D. McLean John P. Sousa	Table 14	H. C. McLean Henry E. Cobb R. A. C. Smith Chas. H. Allen
L. H. Stern A. M. Levy I. Liebes Jos. C. Baldwin E. A. Olds	Table 15	J. C. Gilbert A. Gilbert Leopold Stern Hiram A. Bliss O. G. Fessenden
J. E. Newburger H. M. Leipzeiger E. E. McCall Chas. H. Boynton	Table 16	Louis Wiley M. H. Moses Jaques Stern Henry Rice
J. Edgar Leaycraft W. H. Parsons Chas. Fowler Dr. E. S. Tipple S. W. Bowne	Table 17	Percy S. Greenlees C. C. Shayne W. H. Porter Edgar C. Leaycraft W. R. Wilcox
John H. Vrooman	Table	E. V. Gambier A. S. Apgar

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A. S. Apgar

H. C. Duval

P. C. Lounsbery

Henry L. Stoddard Erwin Wardman Bradford Merrill J. C. Cook

Table 19

Frank A. Munsey Edgar L. Marston Rev. Nerlin Hodgson H. H. Neill

Lucien L. Bonheur Alexander T. Mason James Yereance Harold Nathan Merritt E. Haviland and guest

Table 20

Nathaniel A. Elsberg A. Winebrugh Leo Levy J. F. Hastings Fred. E. Perham

E. D. Bird Derick Lane G. M. Thernton Lyman B. Gefi

TABLE 21

William F. Wakeman Chas. L. Goodhue Alfred Birnie J. F. Hitchcock

Richard Deeves Washington Jaques John H. Lynch Rev. Andrew Gillies W. J. West

Table 22

Horace Brockway
A. J. Dixon
Dr. Jas. W. Bowden
Col. J. H. Wells
James Brite

George B. Agnew A. G. Agnew G. W. Wickersham Gherardi Davis

Table 23

Matthew C. Fleming Francis C. Huntington Alfred E. Marling Francis G. Landon

5.2 L. 13

#### MEMBERS' TABLES

Henry E. Tremaine A. F. Hagar Alex. P. Ketchum O. B. Libbey A. P. Rich	Table           24	W. J. Tulley Dr. Jas. W. Nesbit Col. W. C. Church Chas. S. Whitman Wm. C. Gotshall
Wm. D. Murphy S. P. Avery Harry F. Morse Daniel A. Lindley David C. Townsend	Table 25	Francis Henderson Walter Mason Thomas Kirkpatrick John Kirkpatrick
William Einstein Henry Griswold William Carr R. H. Hunter Wm. Leary	Table 26	W. H. Buckley Sumner Ballard Harry B. Reed Geo. P. Sheldon Martin Saxe
Julius M. Mayer Lorenz Zeller Philip Bloch Morris Galland	Table 27	John H. Iselin George W. Morgan Max S. Grifenhagen A. S. Gilbert

M. Linn Bruce Louis I. Waldman James McLean I. J. R. Muurling George D. Cross

Table 28

John Woodward H. J. McWhirter E. W. Candee Myer Nussbaum

Pierre J. Smith George A. Hewlett Samuel Lee Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth	Table 29	Chas. O. Corn J. I. Lockman Heddon Chubb F. J. Lockman
John Little George Little Myron T. Wilbur Rollin M. Morgan W. J. Maxwell	Table <b>30</b>	H. H. Whitehead Wm. H. Oliver E. Driscoll W. K. Fertig J. F. Milligan
Bedford Rhodes Norton P. Otis Francis M. Carpenter Rev. Allan Mac Rossie	Table 31	Samuel C. Miller Reuben G. Brewer David Cromwell Richard Hunter
Dr. Edward T. Brush Mark D. Stiles Roger W. Sherman William Archer	Table 32	James P. Hayes Frederick H. Davis John A. O'Niell Frederick M. Pierson
John A. Greene William Milne Charles R. Skinner A. S. Downing N. V. V. Franchot	Table 33	Cheever C. Hardwick C. P. Batt N. C. Dougherty E. O. Lyte

n	0

Geo. A. Slater

F. H. Denman

Arthur R. Wilcox

#### MEMBERS' TABLES

C. L. Addison Henry W. Baldwin W. F. Potter Frederick P. Morris	Table 34	C. E. Titus A. B. Bierck T. A. Taylor E. M. L. Ehlers
Alfred E. Ommen Edwin A. Richard Henry A. Caesar David Leventritt Andrew Saks	Table 35	John H. Meyer Otto Goetze Geo. F. Vietor Morris J. Hirsch H. H. Maas
Wm. P. Montague Edward Von Gal J. B. G. Rhinehart George C. Stevens	Table 36	W. O. Jones T. H. Whitney Frank Koch Eugene Wanbaug h
Edson Lewis Rev. George C. Peck A. Noel Blakeman D. W. Whitmore	Table 37	John G. Wintzen C. H. Lorell S. B. Allen John M. Derby
William Hillman Geo. A. Gardner	Table	J. Alva Jenkins W. C. Roeder

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W. C. Roeder

W. S. Coonley

W. H. Birchall

J. H. Woodward

Dr. E. D. Fisher

Read Benedict

Jno. C. West

	MEMBERG TREEDS	
Jas. T. Lehmaier Thomas Thacher A. H. Gleason Richard H. Stearns B. J. Greenhut	Table	Matthew Frank Charles M. Hogan Ben. Hillman Henry E. Taylor Thos. H. McInerney
M. E. Stover Emanuel Blumenstiel T. C. McClure C. J. Hirt	Table 40	I. D. Marshall William Thorp Holger Angelo Pratt A. Brown
F. B. Thurber James Valentine Richard C. Jenkinson	Table 41	J. C. Young Chas. F. Kilburn J. C. Dana Jas. E. Howell
Dr. W. P. Stevenson Frank M. Turnbull A. D. Davis Geo. E. Campbell	Table 42	L. A. Moray A. E. Louderback Chas. H. Ketchum W. P. Ketcham

TABLE

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N. F. Strauss

Dr. M. L. Rhein

Henry Wollman

Richard Sutro

#### MEMBERS' TABLES

C. A. Draper Thos. T. Wentworth Waldo P. Clement Aaron S. Thomas	Table 44	Leonard Richards Howard A. Haven Louis Lowenstein
Fred. E. Tasker Theophilus E. Niles Edmund L. Haas Harry L. Haas	Table 45	H. T. Andrews J. C. Lyons Philip Carpenter Mr. Blake
H. A. Cushing Chas. B. Barkley Leonard H. Dewing H. C. Harding	Table 46	Lynn J. Arnold E. R. Ford E. S. Yergasan C. H. H. Adams
C. G. Patterson J. E. March Rev. J. P. O'Brien Geo. K. Gilluly Monroe Bryant	Table 47	Jas. A. Smith and guest C. B. Sanders C. W. Ballard Milton See

David Heller Fred. Uhlman Charles A. Stadler Table 48

Simon Uhlman Wm. A. Jamer Max. Naumburg

Charles B. Page Wilson R. Page Col. Alvara Garcia Joseph Love	Table <b>49</b>	John Reisenweber Henry Schwarzwaelder Albert Ludorff John Maguire
Oliver Wren Albert Ottinger Howard Pretzfield C. H. Pforzheimer	Table 50	John Frick Chas. F. Bruck F. W. Judge, Jr. W. A. Mitchell
G. Morgan Browne E. T. Dwyer Albert A. Wilcox J. Waldo Smith	Table 51	Frederick Moore W. S. B. Stevens J. Haederstein B. M. Holzman
Arthur S. Leland Arthur S. Dewey William A. Fricke Morris Sutherland	Table 52	C. F. Fricke M. Parpart A. C. Astarita Louis O. Van Doren

TABLE

**5**3

Edgar A. Hellman

Λ. N. Stein

Max Herzog

Paul M. Herzog

Henry Bernhard

Sig. Stern

Eugene Meyer, Jr.

#### MEMBERS' TABLES

H. J. Spurham, and guest Frank Brundage S. B. Hamburger	Table 54	Dr. J. D. Nesbit Ed. Sumner Col. W. C. Church Peter Zucker
E. R. Gilman, and guest R. W. Jones Bird S. Coler E. G. Higginbotham	Table 55	Henry E. Hutchinson Geo. C. Austin Frederick Remington
Edward N. Crane Chas. M. Demond J. M. Lichtenauer, Jr. A. L. Canfield J. F. Wandling W. Felshinger	Table 56	Gilbert E. Roe C. V. Collins E. P. Ketchum M. J. Leonhardt Arch. M. Pentz H. C. Post
W. P. Youngs E. R. Finch Irving A. Matthews	Table 57	O. T. Thomas H. F. Thomas J. F. Golding
J. H. Emery Geo. A. Weinman A. Hazleton Louis Werner	Table 58	W. R. Rodman R. T. Carew W. E. Kares E. H. Clift
J. C. Vreeland Chas. Voltz H. K. White	Table	S. G. Pierson E. F. Williams Louis F. Schultze R. S. Pollock



10-14

AT THE NINETEENTH

## ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER

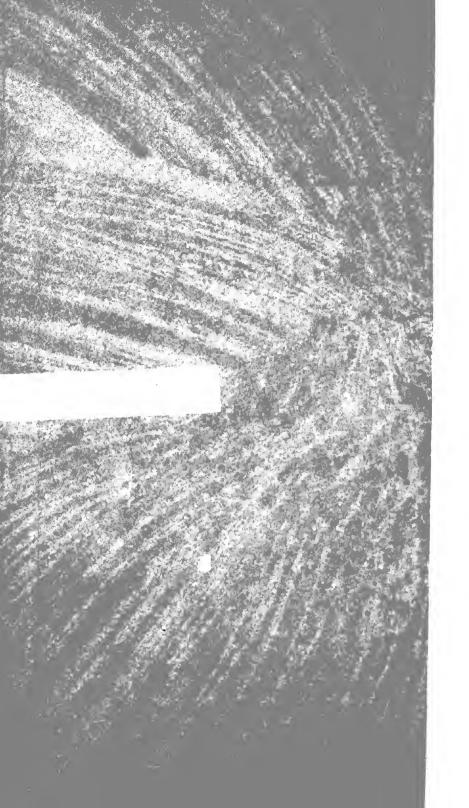
OF THE

## REPUBLICAN CLUB

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



HELD AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA CELEBRATING.
THE NINETY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1905



#### **PROCEEDINGS**

#### AT THE NINETEENTH

# ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER

OF THE

# REPUBLICAN CLUB

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



HELD AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA CELEBRATING
THE NINETY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1905



NEW YORK

### ABRAHAM LINCOLN

#### **EMANCIPATOR**

MARTYR

BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809

ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1837

ELECTED TO CONGRESS 1846

ELECTED SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1860

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,

JANUARY 1, 1863

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1864

ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865

## OFFICERS 1905

President
LOUIS STERN

ist Vice-President
ANSON G. McCOOK

2d Vice-President
FRANK TILFORD

3d Vice-President
PRATT A. BROWN

Recording Secretary
HENRY MELVILLE

Corresponding Secretary
WILLIAM W. NILES

Treasurer

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT

## THE LINCOLN DINNER

OF THE

REPUBLICAN CLUB

## LINCOLN DINNER COMMITTEE

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LOUIS STERN Ex-Officio

## TOASTS

MR. LOUIS STERN, President of the Club, Presiding

Grace
Address
Abraham LincolnSenator Jonathan P. Dolliver
The Republican Party
The Unity of the Republic Hon. James M. Beck

The President of the Club, the Honorable Louis Stern, called upon the Reverend Bishop Fowler to say grace.

#### **GRACE**

Heavenly Father, we pray thy blessing upon us as we gather in this place. Accept our thanks for the ceaseless mercies that have crowded our lives. We bless thee for our country, and for our liberties, and for our power, and for our victories, and for our chances to do something for right and righteousness in the world. We pray thee to bless us as we are together this night. Bless our President, shield him on every side; bless all the interests of the Republic and bring this company out of the years to eternal life in our Redeemer. Amen.

### INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS

O F

#### HON. LOUIS STERN

President of the Club

The President: Mr. President, Ladies, Guests and Fellow members of the Republican Club:

Nothing is more fitting than that the principal observance of the anniversary of the natal day of Abraham Lincoln should be held under the auspices of the Republican Club of the City of New York.

It is my privilege and great pleasure to welcome you to this, our nineteenth celebration of the birthday of that immortal leader of men, and pay our tribute to the memory of that sainted martyr, whose whole life was and is ever an inspiration for the development of all that is best in American citizenship. (Applause.)

The Chief Magistrate of the Nation has by his presence made this occasion doubly memorable and notable (applause) and I deem it a rare privilege to welcome him here tonight.

We greet him not only because he occupies the most exalted position in the gift of the American people, but for another potent reason. We greet him because no man has more clearly demonstrated to the American Nation, by the quality of his administration, his right to be the successor of Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.)

Mr. President, we of the Republican Club and every citizen of this imperial city, appreciate your presence here tonight.

The fact that you have been a loyal and steadfast member of this organization for twenty years attests, in no small degree, the interest you have at all times taken in it and the principles for which it stands.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there is nothing more inspiring in American history than the rise and development of Abraham Lincoln, whose fame is as enduring as the everlasting hills, and as invigorating as the radiant sunshine. At this annual gathering we assemble again to renew our inspiration from his high ideals and unselfish impulses, and rekindle the fires of patriotism and love for our fellow men, which are so essential in this

country of ours.

I have no hesitancy in asserting that the policies inaugurated by Abraham Lincoln, nurtured and fostered by William McKinley (applause) have reached their most perfect development under the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. (Applause.) The four years to come will undoubtedly be marked by the elimination of geographical and sectional lines, and the development of a higher, purer patriotism, that knows no East, no West, no North, no South, but a patriotism which recognizes one country, one Nation, one people, a patriotism that is thoroughly American. (Applause.)

Fellow Republicans, what man is so well qualified to accomplish this as Theodore Roosevelt? (Applause.) Equal justice and equal opportunities for every citizen will be the

means for bringing about this most desirable result.

In his first annual address as President, Washington said: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of

preserving peace."

This doctrine is also the doctrine of President Roosevelt, and if ever that doctrine held good it certainly does today; and, carried out, will make secure the future prosperity of this country and insure its material prosperity for all time to come. (Ap-

plause.)

Gentlemen: Before we proceed to listen to the addresses of the eminent gentlemen present with us tonight I will ask you all to have your glasses filled, rise and drink to the health of the President of the United States. (Toast drunk standing, amid great cheering.)

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is my great privilege and pleasure to present to you the Chief Magistrate of the Nation,

Theodore Roosevelt. (Great applause and cheering.)

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#### ADDRESS OF

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT

President of the United States

Mr. President, and you, my fellow members of the Republican Club, and you, my fellow guests of the Republican Club (applause), before I come to the matter which I have specially to lay before you tonight let me say a word on another subject.

Prior to receiving the invitation to address this Club on this day I had already accepted an invitation from one who is a guest with me tonight, Gen. Howard (applause), who was to give a dinner tonight in behalf of a cause which every man who believes in the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and who believes in the union, should have at heart.

On the last occasion when Gen. Howard spoke with the great martyred President, President Lincoln showed himself deeply interested in the welfare of the people of East Tennessee, Kentucky and the Virginia mountains, and spoke so earnestly of their welfare that Gen. Howard then pledged himself to do all he could to promote the welfare of those people among whom Lincoln was born, and in pursuance of that pledge he and those associated with him have established a group of schools, called the Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap, for the industrial, normal and academic training of those people. And the General has felt that he was in a peculiar way carrying out the purpose of Abraham Lincoln in dedicating himself to that work.

I should not have felt at liberty to disregard his invitation to me for any other invitation except that which I have accepted this evening. (Applause.) But when I told the General what this Club meant to me, and what it meant to me to come as President of the United States among my fellow members here,

the General at once released me from my promise to him. (Applause.)

And now in what I have to say to you tonight I shall not strive to entertain you. I shall try to speak to you in a manner to express what you and I, I believe, have most at heart.

I do not—I will change the form of that sentence—you here are Republicans only secondarily—you are Americans first. (Applause.) And I speak to you tonight as a typical gathering of my fellow Americans. Typical in the fact that we represent different creeds, that some of us were born here and some abroad, that some of us live here, some in the West and some in the South, but that we are each and all, every one of us, without regard to creed or birthplace, good Americans and nothing

else. (Applause.)

I speak to you, my old friends and companions, to you, with many of whom I have been intimately associated in political life from the time that I cast my first vote, to you the men of the great war to whom I looked up from the time I came to manhood, as setting the example for every young American to follow should ever another war call for the people of the United States, to one or two of you beside whom I had the good fortune to fight in a little war (applause)—it wasn't a big war, but it was all the war there was. (Laughter and applause.) I speak to a body of men who have rendered in the past, and are rendering in the present, in the Army, in the Navy, on the Bench, in the Senate, in private life, the kind of service which makes us content, and more than content to be American citi-(Applause.) And, therefore, I intend to speak to you tonight, not as Republicans only, not as New Yorkers only, but as good Americans, good citizens of the United States, and, therefore, having deeply at heart the problems connected with any and all of our fellow citizens in whatever part of the Union they live. (Applause.)

In his second inaugural, in a speech which will be read as long as the memory of this nation endures, Abraham Lincoln

closed by saying:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations." (Applause.)

Immediately after his re-election he had already spoken thus; mind you, gentlemen, speaking this within twenty-four hours after his re-election to the Presidency in the midst of a civil war which, because of its extreme bitterness, would have corroded with a like bitterness the soul of any man less high-

minded than he was. He said:

"The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad, and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. . . . May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to serve our common country? For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here"—thus spoke Abraham Lincoln—"I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am deeply sensible to the high compliment of a re-election, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their own good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed or pained by the result.

"May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have?" (Great

applause.)

This is the spirit in which mighty Lincoln sought to bind up the nation's wounds when its soul was yet seething with fierce hatreds, with wrath, with rancor, with all the evil and dreadful passions provoked by civil war. Surely this is the spirit

which all Americans should show now, when there is so little excuse for malice or rancor or hatred, when there is so little of vital consequence to divide brother from brother. (Applause.)

Lincoln, himself a man of Southern birth, did not hesitate to appeal to the sword when he became satisfied that in no other way could the Union be saved, for high though he put peace he put righteousness still higher. (Applause.) He warred for the Union; he warred to free the slave; and when he warred he warred in earnest, for it is a sign of weakness to be half-hearted when blows must be struck. (Applause.) But he felt only love, a love as deep as the tenderness of his great and sad heart, for all his countrymen alike in the North and in the South, and he longed above everything for the day when they should once more be knit together in the unbreakable bonds of eternal friendship.

We of today, in dealing with all our fellow citizens, white or colored, North or South, should strive to show just the qualities that Lincoln showed: his steadfastness in striving after the right, and his infinite patience and forbearance with those who saw that right less clearly than he did; his earnest endeavor to do what was best, and yet his readiness to accept the best that was practicable when the ideal best was unattainable; his unceasing effort to cure what was evil, coupled with his refusal to make a bad situation worse by any ill-judged or ill-timed effort to make it better.

The great Civil War, in which Lincoln towered as the loftiest figure, left us not only a reunited country, but a country which has the proud right to claim as its own the glory won alike by those who wore the blue and by those who wore the gray (applause); by those who followed Grant and by those who followed Lee, for both fought with equal bravery and with equal sincerity of conviction, each striving for the light as it was given him to see the light, though it is now clear to all that the triumph of the cause of freedom and of the Union was essential to the welfare of mankind. (Great applause.) We are now one people, a people with failings which we must not blink,

but a people with great qualities in which we have the right to

feel just pride.

All good Americans who dwell in the North must, because they are good Americans, feel the most earnest friendship for their fellow-countrymen who dwell in the South, (applause), a friendship all the greater because it is in the South that we find in its most acute phase one of the gravest problems before our people, the problem of so dealing with the man of one color as to secure him the rights that no man would grudge him if he were of another color. (Great applause.) To solve this problem it is, of course, necessary to educate him to perform the duties a failure to perform which will render him a curse to himself and to all around him. Mind that. And it is true of every one. In addition to rights in every Republic there are correlative duties. And if the man, black or white, is not trained to do his duty he becomes necessarily a festering plague spot in the whole body politic. (Applause.)

Most certainly all clear sighted and generous men in the North appreciate the difficulty and perplexity of this problem, sympathize with the South in the embarrassment of conditions for which she is not alone responsible, feel an honest wish to help her where help is practicable, and have the heartiest respect for those brave and earnest men of the South who, in the face of fearful difficulties, are doing all that men can do for the better-

ment alike of white and of black.

The attitude of the North—I would always rather preach about the sins prevalent in the particular congregation I am ad-

dressing (laughter)—

The atitude of the North toward the negro is far from what it should be, and there is need that the North also should act in good faith upon the principle of giving to each man what is justly due him, of treating him on his worth as a man, granting him no special favors, but denying him no proper opportunity for labor and the reward of labor. (Applause.) But the peculiar circumstances of the South render the problem there far greater and far more acute.

Neither I nor any other man can say that any given way of approaching that problem will present in our time even an approximately perfect solution, but we can safely say that there can never be such solution at all unless we approach it with the effort to do fair and equal justice among all men, and to demand from them in return just and fair treatment for others. (Applause.) Our effort should be to secure to each man, whatever his color, equality of opportunity, equality of treatment before the law.

And let me interject right here. It is forty years since the Civil War came to a close within a few weeks, it is nearly forty years, this anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, since the anniversary of Lincoln's death, and surely in all this land there should be no audience to whom such an appeal as that I am making should appeal more than to this which I am now addressing. (Applause.)

As a people striving to shape our actions in accordance with the great law of righteousness, we cannot afford to take part in or be indifferent to the oppression or maltreatment of any man who, against crushing disadvantages, has by his own industry, energy, self-respect and perseverance struggled upward to a position which would entitle him to the respect of his fellows if only his skin were of a different hue. (Applause.)

Every generous impulse in us revolts at the thought of thrusting down instead of helping up such a man. To deny any man the fair treatment granted to others no better than he is to commit a wrong upon him—a wrong sure to react in the long run upon those guilty of such denial. (Applause.) The only safe principle upon which Americans can act is that of "all men up," not that of "some men down." If in any community the level of intelligence, morality and thrift among the colored men can be raised, it is, humanly speaking, sure that the same level among the whites will be raised to an even higher degree, and it is no less sure that the debasement of the blacks will in the end carry with it an attendant debasement of the whites. (Applause.)

The problem is so to adjust the relations between two races of different ethnic type that the rights of neither be abridged nor jeoparded; that the backward race be trained so that it may enter into the possession of true freedom-not false freedom-true freedom, while the forward race is enabled to preserve unharmed the high civilization wrought out by its forefathers. The working out of this problem must necessarily be slow; it is not possible in off-hand fashion to obtain or to confer the priceless boons of freedom, industrial efficiency, political capacity and domestic morality. And that is a lesson that some of our good friends in this country need to learn in dealing with outside peoples. (Applause and laughter.) resolutions passed at all the anti-imperialist gatherings (laughter) held in the United States since the close or the beginning of the war with Spain, have not availed for the welfare of the people of the Philippines one one-hundredth part as much as what was done by any one day's work of the present Secretary of War, Secretary Taft. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, this meeting is all right. (Applause.) Nor is it only necessary to train the colored man; it is quite as necessary to train the white man, for on his shoulders rests a well nigh unparalleled sociological responsibility. It is a problem demanding the best thought, the utmost patience, the most earnest effort, the broadest charity—that is the word Lincoln used—charity toward all—the broadest charity of the statesman, the student, the philanthropist, of the leaders of thought in every department of our national life. The Church can be a most important factor in solving it aright. But above all else we need for its successful solution the sober, kindly, steadfast, unselfish performance of duty by the average plain citizen in his every day dealings with his fellows. (Applause.)

The ideal of elemental justice meted out to every man is the ideal we should keep ever before us. It will be many a long day before we attain to it, and unless we show not only devotion to it, but also wisdom and self-restraint in the exhibition of that devotion, we shall defer the time for its realization still further. In striving to attain to so much of it as concerns dealing with men of different colors, we must remember two things.

In the first place, it is true of the colored man, as it is true of the white man, that in the long run his fate must depend far more upon his own effort than upon the efforts of any outside friend. (Applause.) That applies to every man. (Laugh-There is not one of us that does not occasionally stumble. and shame to each of us if he does not stretch out a hand to help the brother who thus stumbles. (Applause.) Help him if he stumbles, but remember that if he lies down (laughter) there is no use in trying to carry him. (Laughter.) It will hurt both of you. Every vicious, venal or ignorant colored man is an even greater foe to his own race than to the community as a (Applause.) The colored man's self-respect entitles him to do that share in the political work of the country which is warranted by his individual ability and integrity and the position he has won for himself. But the prime requisite of the race is moral and industrial uplifting.

Laziness and shiftlessness, these, and, above all, vice and criminality of every kind, are evils more potent for harm to the black race than all acts of oppression of white men put together. The colored man who fails to condemn crime in another colored man, who fails to cooperate in all lawful ways in bringing colored criminals to justice, is the worst enemy of his own people, as well as an enemy to all the people. Law-abiding black men should, for the sake of their race, be foremost in relentless and unceasing warfare against lawbreaking black men. If the standards of private morality and industrial efficiency can be raised high enough among the black race, then its future on this continent is secure. The stability and purity of the home are vital to the welfare of the black race as they are to the welfare of every race.

In the next place, the white man, who, if only he is willing, can help the colored man more than all other white men put together, is the white man who is his neighbor, North or South.

(Applause.) Let me interject there, it is a good thing to remember, that while it is occasionally proper to join in mass meetings and call attention to our neighbor's shortcomings, it is normally better to attend to our own. (Applause.) Each of us must do his whole duty without flinching, and if that duty is national it must be done in accordance with the immutable principles upon which our nation stands, but in endeavoring each to be his brother's keeper, it is wise to remember that ordinarily each can do most for that brother who is his next door neighbor. If we are sincere friends of the negro, let us each in his own locality show it by his action therein, and let us each show it also by upholding the hands of the white man in whatever locality, who is striving to do justice to the poor and the helpless, to be a shield to those whose need for such a shield is great.

The heartiest acknowledgments are due to the ministers, the judges and law officers, the grand juries, the public men, and the great daily newspapers in the South, who have recently done such effective work in leading the crusade against lynching in the South; and I am glad to say that during the last three months the returns, as far as they can be gathered, show a smaller number of lynchings than for any other three months during the last twenty years. (Applause.) Those are rather striking figures and I take a certain satisfaction in them in view of some of the gloomy forebodings of last summer. (Laughter and applause.) Let us uphold in every way the hands of the men who have led in this work, who are striving to do all their work in this spirit. I am about to quote from the address of the Right Reverend Robert Strange, Bishop Co-adjutor of North Carolina, as given in "The Southern Churchman" of October 8. 1904—October 8th last.

The bishop first enters an emphatic plea against any social intermingling of the races, a question which must, of course, be left to the people of each community to settle for themselves, as in such a matter no one community—and indeed no one individual—can dictate to any other; always provided that in each

locality men keep in mind the fact that there must be no confusing of civil privileges with social intercourse. (Applause.) Civil law cannot regulate social practices. Society, as such, is a law unto itself, and will always regulate its own practices and habits. Full recognition of the fundamental fact that all men should stand on an equal footing as regards civil privileges in no way interferes with recognition of the further fact that all reflecting men of both races are united in feeling that race purity must be maintained. The bishop continues (I am quoting what this

Southern Bishop says):

"What should the white men of the South do for the negro? They must give him a free hand, a fair field and a cordial godspeed, the two races working together for their mutual benefit and for the development of our common country. He must have liberty, equal opportunity to make his living, to earn his bread, to build his home. He must have justice, equal rights, and protection before the law. He must have the same political privileges; the suffrage should be based on character and intelligence for white and black alike. He must have the same public advantages of education; the public schools are for all the people, whatever their color or condition. The white men of the South should give hearty and respectful consideration to the exceptional men of the negro race, to those who have the character, the ability and the desire to be lawyers, physicians, teachers, preachers, leaders of thought and conduct among their own men and women. We should give them cheer and opportunity to gratify every laudable ambition, and to seek every innocent satisfaction among their own people. Finally, the best white men of the South should have frequent conferences with the best colored men, where, in frank, earnest and sympathetic discussion, they might understand each other better, smooth difficulties, and so guide and encourage the weaker race."

Surely we can all of us join in expressing our substantial agreement with the principles thus laid down by this North Carolina bishop, this representative of the Christian thought of

the South. (Applause.)

I am speaking on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, and to men who count it their peculiar privilege that they have the right to hold Lincoln's memory dear and the duty to strive to work along the lines that he laid down. We can pay most fitting homage to his memory by doing the tasks allotted to us in the spirit in which he did the infinitely greater and more terrible tasks allotted to him.

Let us be steadfast for the right, but let us err on the side of generosity rather than on the side of vindictiveness toward those who differ from us as to the method of attaining the right. Let us never forget our duty to help in uplifting the lowly, to shield from wrong the humble, and let us likewise act in a spirit of the broadest and frankest generosity toward all our brothers, all our fellow countrymen; in a spirit proceeding not from weakness, but from strength, a spirit which takes no more account of locality than it does of class or of creed, a spirit which is resolutely bent on seeing that the Union which Washington founded and which Lincoln saved from destruction shall grow nobler and greater throughout the ages for evermore. (Great applause and cheers.)

I believe in this country with all my heart and soul. believe that our people will in the end rise level to every need, will in the end triumph over every difficulty that rises before them. I could not have such confident faith in the destiny of this mighty people if I had it merely as regards one portion of that people. (Applause and cheers.) Throughout our land things on the whole have grown better and not worse, and this is as true of one part of the country as it is of another. I believe in the Southerner as I believe in the Northerner. I claim the right to feel pride in his great qualities and in his great deeds exactly as I feel pride in the great qualities and deeds of every other American. (Applause.) For weal or for woe we are knit together, and we shall go up or go down together (applause), and I believe that we shall go up and not down, that we shall go forward instead of halting and falling back, because I have an abiding faith in the generosity, the courage, the

resolution and the common sense of all my countrymen.

(Applause.)

The Southern States face difficult problems, and so do the Northern States. Some of the problems are the same for the entire country. Others exist in greater intensity in one section, and yet others exist in greater intensity in another section. But in the end they will all be solved, for fundamentally our people are the same throughout this land, the same in the qualities of heart and brain and hand which have made this Republic what it is in the great today; which will make it what it is to be in the infinitely greater tomorrow. (Applause.) I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the South as I admire and respect and believe in and have faith in the men and women of the North. (Applause.) All of us alike, Northerners and Southerners, Easterners and Westerners, can best prove our fealty to the nation's past by the way in which we do the nation's work in the present, for only thus can we be sure that our children's children shall inherit Abraham Lincoln's single-hearted devotion to the great unchanging creed that "righteousness exalteth a nation." (Great applause and cheering.)

#### ADDRESS OF

## SENATOR DOLLIVER

PRESIDENT STERN: Ladies and Gentlemen, we have with us tonight a brilliant orator from that great Republican stronghold, Iowa. (Applause.) He has had a long and distinguished career in public life, and there are many here tonight who will recall the masterly address delivered on a similar occasion years ago. We may congratulate ourselves that the inspiring theme of Abraham Lincoln will be responded to by one who touches no subject which he does not adorn.

I take pleasure in introducing to you Senator Jonathan

Prentiss Dolliver. (Applause.)

#### ADDRESS OF SENATOR DOLLIVER.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been a good many years, fourteen, I think, since I had the opportunity of joining this club, and one would think that the lapse of that time would be enough to get a man out of the habit of making after-dinner speeches unless he had become, like my friend, Secretary Root, and others here, hopelessly addicted to it (laughter).

The first thing that strikes me is that a good many people have joined this club since I did (laughter), and the next thing, that you have had the wisdom to invite your wives here to see

that you get home all right. (Laughter.)

It is a circumstance of unusual interest that the President is here; not counting it beneath our highest official dignity to mingle freely with his political associates, in the party organization, of which he is a member, and to add the inspiration of his eloquent counsel to their celebration of the birthday of the first great Republican leader. (Applause.) For, while the memory of Abraham Lincoln is too great to be claimed by a political party, too great to belong to a single nation, too great to be absorbed in the renown of one century, yet there is a sense so sacred that it barely admits of the suggestion in which his name is our peculiar possession, the most precious thing in our Republican inheritance. The ministry of his life was to all parties; to all peoples; to all ages. But to the children of the old Republican homestead has been confided, under the bonds of an especial obligation, the care of his fame and the keeping of his faith.

Within less than half a century this man, once despised, once derided, once distrusted and maligned, has been transfigured, in the light of universal history, so that all men, and all generations of men may see him and make out if possible the manner of man he was. His life in this world was not long, less than three score years; only ten of them visible above the dead level of affairs. Yet into that brief space events were crowded, so stupendous in their ultimate significance, that we find ourselves laying down the narrative which records them, with a strange feeling coming over us, that may be after all we are not reading about a man at all, but about some mysterious personality, in the hands of the higher Powers, with a supernatural commission to help and to bless the human race. (Great applause.) Our book shelves were filling up so fast with apocryphal literature of the civil war that if it had not been for the loving labors of the two men, John Hay (applause) and John G. Nicolay, who knew him best, and have gathered up the fragments of his life, so that nothing has been lost, we would have had by this time only a blurred and doubtful picture of his retiring and unpretentious character.

Some have told us that he was a great lawyer. He was nothing of the sort. It is true that he grasped without apparent effort the principles of the common law, and his faculties were so normal and complete that he did not need a commentary,

nor a copy of the Madison papers, thumb-marked by the doubts and fears of three generations, to make him sure that the men who made the Constitution were building for eternity. (Applause.) But he practiced law without a library (laughter), and all who were acquainted with him testify that in a law suit he was of no account, unless he knew the right was on his side. (Laughter and applause.) It was against his intellectual and his moral grain to accept Lord Bacon's cynical suggestion that there is no way of knowing whether a cause be good or bad till

the jury had brought in its verdict.

The familiar judicial circuit around Springfield, where he cracked his jokes about the office stove in country taverns, where he spoke to everybody by his first name and everybody liked to hear him talk, did much for him in every way; but the noble profession, so ably represented about this board, will bear me witness that an attorney who gives his advice away for nothing, who does not have the foresight to ask for a retainer, and usually lacks the business talent to collect his fee, whatever other merits he may have, is not cut out by nature for a lawyer. (Laughter and applause.) I have talked with many of the oldtime members of the bar at which he used to practice law, thinking all the while of other things, and from what they say I cannot help believing that the notion even then was slowly forming in his mind, that he held a brief, with Power of Attorney from on High, for the unnumbered millions of his fellow men and was only loitering around the county seats of Illinois until the case came on for trial. (Applause.)

Some tell us that he was a great orator. If that is so, the standards of the schools, ancient and modern, must be thrown away. Perhaps they ought to be (laughter); and when they are this curious circuit-rider of the law; who refreshed his companions with wit and argument from the well of English undefiled; this champion of civil liberty, confuting Douglas with a remorseless logic, cast in phrases rich with the homely wisdom of proverbial literature; this advocate of the people, head and shoulders above his brethren, stating their case before the bar of

history, in sentences so simple that a child can follow them; surely such a one cannot be left out of the company of the masters who have added something to the conquests of the (Applause.) He was dissatisfied with his mother tongue. modest address at Gettysburg, read awkwardly from poorly written manuscript; and thought Edward Everett's oration was the best he had ever heard, but Mr. Everett himself discerned without a minute for reflection, that the little scrap of crumpled paper which the President held in his unsteady hand that day would be treasured from generation to generation after his own laborious deliverance had been forgotten. (Applause.) The old school of oratory and the new, met on that rude platform among the graves under the trees, and congratulated each other. They have not met very often since (laughter), for both of them have been pushed aside to make room for the essayists, the declaimers, the statisticians, and other enterprising pedlars of intellectual wares, who have descended like a swarm on all human deliberations. (Laughter.)

He has been described as a great statesman. you mean that he was trained in the administrative mechanism of the Government, or that he was wiser than his day in the creed of the party in whose fellowship he passed his earlier years, there is little evidence of that at all: the most that can be said is that he clung to the fortunes of the old Whig leadership through evil, as well as good report, and that he stumped the county and afterwards the State; but the speeches which he made, neither he nor anybody else regarded it important to preserve. His platform from the first was brief and to the point. "I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff." But while for half his life he followed Henry Clay, like a lover more than a disciple, yet when that popular hero died and Lincoln was selected to make a memorial address in the old State House, he dismissed the principles of his party creed without a word, and reserved his tribute for the love of liberty and the devotion of

the Union which shone even to the end, in that superb career. (Applause.)

To speak of Lincoln as a statesman whatever adjectives you use, opens no secret of his biography and rather seems to me to belittle the epic grandeur of the drama in which he moved. Of course he was a statesman; exactly so, Saul of Tarsus, setting out from Damascus, became a famous traveller, and Christopher Columbus, inheriting a taste for the sea, became a mariner of high repute. (Laughter.)

There are some who have given a study, more or less profound, to the official records of the rebellion who make of Lincoln an exceptional military genius, skillful in the management of armies and prepared better even than his generals to give direction to their movements. I doubt this very much. He was driven into the war department, by the exigency of the times, and if he towered above the ill-fitting uniforms, which made their way, through one influence and another, to positions of brief command during the first campaigns of the civil war, it is not very high praise after all. One thing, however, he must be given credit for; he perceived the size of the undertaking which he had in hand, and he kept looking until his eyes were weary for the man who could grasp the whole field and get out of the Army what he knew was in it. (Applause.) It broke his heart to see its efforts scattered and thrown away by quarrels among its officers, endless in number, and unintelligible for the most part to the outside world. When he passed the command of the Army of the Potomac over to General Hooker, he did it in terms of reprimand and admonition, which read like a father's last warning to a wayward son. He told him that he had wronged his country and done a gross injustice to a brother officer. Recalling Hooker's insubordinate suggestion that the Army and the Government both needed a dictator, he reminded him that "only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators," and added, with a humor as grim as death, "what I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship." (Laughter and applause.) If the General did not tear up his commission when he read that letter it was because he was brave enough to bear the severity of the naked truth.

All this time he had his eye upon a man in the West, who had been doing an extensive business down in Tennessee, "a copious worker and fighter, but a very meagre writer," as he afterwards described him in a telegram to Burnside. plause.) He had watched him with attentive interest, noticing particularly that his plans always squared with the event; that he never regretted to report (applause); and after Vicksburg fell and the tide of invasion had been rolled back from the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania, he wrote two letters, one to General Meade, calling him to a stern account for not following up his victory, and one to General Grant directing him to report to Washington for duty. (Great applause and cheering.) The letter to General Meade, now resting peacefully in Nicolay's collection of the writings of Lincoln, all the fires of its wrath long since gone out, was never sent. But General Grant got his. And from that day there were no more military orders from the White House, no exhortations to advance, no despatches to move upon the enemy's works. He still had his own ideas how the job ought to be done, but he did not even ask the General to tell him his. He left it all to him. And as the plan of the great Captain unfolded, he sent to his Headquarters this exultant message:

"I begin to see it. You will succeed. God bless you all."
"A. Lincoln."

And so these two, each adding something to the other's fame, go down to history together; God's blessing, falling like a benediction upon the memory of both. (Great applause.)

The whole world now knows his stature. But while he lived hardly anybody was able to take his measure. The foremost statesman of his Cabinet, after pestering him for a month with contradictory pieces of advice, placed before him a memorandum, grotesque in its assumption of superior wisdom, which ended with an accommodating proposal to take the responsibili-

ties of the Administration off of his hands. After the battle of Bull Run even so incorruptible a patriot as Edwin M. Stanton, known in after years as the organizer of victory, wrote to James Buchanan, then living near the Capital in the quiet of his country seat at Wheatland, these words of mockery and contempt:

"The imbecility of the Administration culminated in that catastrophe; and irretrievable misfortune and national disgrace never to be forgotten are to be added to the ruin of peaceful pursuits and national bankruptcy as the result of Lincoln's 'run-

ning the machine' for five full months."

From the sanctum of the old Tribune, where for a generation Horace Greeley had dominated the opinions of the people as no American editor has done before or since his day, came a confidential letter, a maudlin mixture of enterprise and despair; a despair which, after seven sleepless nights, had given up the fight; an enterprise which sought for inside information of the inevitable hour of the surrender near at hand. "You are not considered a great man," said Mr. Greeley for the President's eye alone.

Who is this, sitting all night long on a lounge in the public offices of the White House, listening, with the comments of a quaint humor, to privates and officers and scared Congressmen and citizens, who poured across the Long Bridge from the first battlefield of the rebellion to tell their tale of woe to the only man in Washington who had sense enough left to appreciate it, or patience enough left to listen to it. Is it the log cabin student, learning to read and write by the light of the kitchen fire in the woods of Indiana? It is he. Can it be the adventurous-voyager of the Mississippi, who gets ideas of lifting vessels over riffles while he worked his frail craft clear of obstructions in the stream; and ideas broad as the free skies, of helping nations out of barbarism as he traced the divine image in the faces of men and women chained together, under the hammer, in the slavemarket at New Orleans? It is he. Can it be the awkward farm hand of the Sangamon who covered his bare feet in the fresh dirt which his plow had turned up to keep them from getting sunburned, while he sat down at the end of the furrow to rest his team and to regale himself with a few more pages of worn volumes borrowed from the neighbors? It is he. Can it be the country lawyer who rode on horseback from county to county, with nothing in his saddlebags except a clean shirt and the code of Illinois to try his cases and to air his views in the cheerful company which always gathered about the court house? It is Is it the daring debater, blazing out for a moment with the momentous warning "A house divided against itself cannot stand," then falling back within the defenses of the Constitution, that the cause of liberty hindered already by the folly of its friends, might not make itself an outlaw in the land? It is he. Is it the weary traveller who begged the prayers of anxious neighbors as he set out for the last time from home, and talked in language sad and mystical of One who could go with him, and remain with them and be everywhere for good? It is he.

They said he laughed in a weird way that night on the sofa in the public offices of the White House, and they told funny tales about how he looked, and the comic papers of London and New York portraved him in brutal pictures of his big hands; hands that were about to be stretched out to save the civilization of the world; and his overgrown feet; feet that for four torn and bleeding years were not to weary in the service of mankind. They said that his clothes did not fit him; that he stretched his long legs in ungainly postures; that he was common and uncouth in his appearance. Some said that this being a backwoodsman was becoming a rather questionable recommendation for a President of the United States; and they recalled with satisfaction the grace of courtly manners brought home from St. James'. Little did they dream that the rude cabin yonder on the edge of the hill country of Kentucky was about to be transformed by the tender imagination of the people into a mansion more stately than the White House; more royal than all the palaces of the earth; it did not shelter the childhood of a king, but there is one thing in this world more royal than a

king—it is a man. (Great applause and cheering, the entire

audience rising.)

They said he jested and acted unconcerned as he looked at people through eyes that moved slowly from one to another in the crowd. They did not know him; or they might have seen that he was not looking at the crowd at all; that his immortal spirit was girding for its ordeal. And if he laughed, it may be that he heard cheerful voices from above; for had he not read somewhere that, He that sitteth in the heavens, sometimes looks down with laughter and derision upon the impotent plans of men to turn aside the everlasting purposes of God.

It took his countrymen the full four years to find Abraham Lincoln out. By the light of the camp fires of victorious armies they learned to see the outline of his gigantic figure, to assess the integrity of his character, to comprehend the majesty of his conscience; and when at last they looked upon his care-worn face as the nation reverently bore his body to the grave, through their tears they saw him exalted above all thrones in the affection of

the human race.

We have been accustomed to think of the civil war as an affair of armies, for we come of a fighting stock and the military instinct in us needs little cultivation or none at all. But it requires no very deep insight into the hidden things of history to see that the real conflict was not between armed forces, was not on battlefields, nor under the walls of besieged cities; and that fact makes Abraham Lincoln greater than all his generals, greater than all his admirals, greater than all the armies and all the navies that responded to his proclamation. He stands apart because he bore the ark of the covenant. He was making not his own fight, not merely the fight of his own country, or of the passing generation. The stars in their courses had enlisted with him; he had a treaty, never submitted to the Senate (great laughter), which made him the ally of the Lord of Hosts, with infinite reinforcements at his call. (Applause.) The battle he was waging was not in the fallen timber about the old church at Shiloh: nor in the Wilderness of Virginia; he contended not alone with an insurrection of the slave power; he was hand to hand with a rebellion ancient as selfishness and greed which in all centuries has denied the rights of man, made of human governments a pestilent succession of despotisms and turned the history of our race into a dull recital of crimes and failures and misfortunes. Thus he was caught up like Ezekiel, prophet of Israel, and brought to the East gate of the Lord's house; and when he heard it said unto him, "Son of Man, these are the men who devise mischief," he knew what the vision meant; for he understood better than any man who ever lived what this endless struggle of humanity is, and how far the nation of America

had fallen away from its duty and its opportunity.

All his life there had dwelt in his recollection a little sentence from an historic document which had been carelessly passed along from one Fourth of July celebration to another, "All men are created equal." To him the words sounded like an answer to a question propounded by the oldest of the Hebrew sages, "If I despise the cause of my man servant, or my maid servant when he contendeth with me, what shall I do when God riseth up? Did not He that made me make him?"—a strategic question that had to be answered aright before democracy or any other form of civil liberty could make headway in the world. (Applause.) All men are created equal. He knew that the hand which wrote that sentence was guided by a wisdom somewhat higher than the front porch of a slave plantation in Virginia; that first principles overshadow time and place; and that when men take their lives in their hands to lay the foundations of free nations, they must speak the truth lest the heavens fall. With a sublime faith, shared within the limits of their light by millions, he believed that sentence. He had tested the depth of it till his plummet touched the foundation of the earth. From his youth that simple saying had been ringing in his ears, "All men are created equal." It was the answer of the Eighteenth Century of Christ, to all the dim millenniums that were before Him; yet he had heard it ridiculed, narrowed down to nothing and explained away. He understood the meaning of the words and came to their defence.

Brushing away the wretched sophistries of partisan expediency, he rescued the handwriting of Thomas Jesferson from obloguy and contempt. "I think," he said, "that the authors of that notable instrument intended to include all men. But they did not intend to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say that all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral development, or social capacity. They defined, with tolerable distinctness, in what respects they did consider all men created equal-equal, with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. (Applause.) This they said and this they meant. They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all men were then actually enjoying that equality, nor that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the right, so that the enforcement of it should follow as fast as circumstances would permit. They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society, which should be familiar to all and revered by all; constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated; thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence and augmenting the value and happiness of life to all people, of all colors, everywhere." That was the message of Abraham Lincoln to the nations of America. And as if to make it certain, that it was no mere flourish of a joint debate, he turned aside on his triumphal journey to the Capital, just before he took the oath of office, to repeat the sacred precepts of the Declaration in the Hall at Philadelphia, where our fathers first spoke them, and to add his pledge to theirs that he would defend them with his life. (Great applause.)

Here is the summit, the spiritual height, from which he was able to forecast the doom of all tyrannies, the end of all slaveries, the unconditional surrender of all the strongholds of injustice and avarice and oppression; this is the mountain top from which he sent down these inspiring words of good cheer and hope: "This essentially is a people's contest; on the side of the Union, a struggle to maintain in the world that form and substance of government, the leading object of which is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from shoulders; to clear the path of laudable pursuit for all, and to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life." No American. North or South, regrets that this war for the Union ended as it did—"that we are not enemies, but friends." Nor can I help believing that the words which he has spoken here tonight have brought the President of the United States nearer to our brethern beyond the line, once so real now happily so imaginary. which formerly divided and estranged our people. Thanks be unto God, we are one nation and even in our partisan traditions we share in the heritage of a common faith in the institutions founded by our fathers. As Democrats we repeat the words "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." As Republicans we answer, "an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life." The doctrine is the same, nor is the day as far off as some may think when the people, without regard to the divisions of their political opinions, shall treasure in thankful hearts, the blunt and fearless platform of Theodore Roosevelt, "A square deal for every man, no less no more." (Long continued applause and cheering.) The doctrine is the same, and if it is not true there is no foundation for institutions such as ours. But the doctrine is forever true, and by the memory of Abraham Lincoln the Republican party stands pledged to make it good, and to keep it good for all men and for all time to come. (Great applause and cheering.)

#### ADDRESS OF

## HON. GEORGE ALEXANDER KNIGHT

PRESIDENT STERN: Gentlemen, we have two more speakers to hear from. At the National Republican Convention of 1896, which nominated William McKinley for the Presidency, and again at the National Convention of last year, which chose Theodore Roosevelt as our standard bearer, George Alexander Knight was one of the orators to whom was assigned the duty of seconding the candidate to the convention. That circumstance attests that he occupies a front rank amongst public speakers. He will speak to us of the Republican party, and no man is more fitted to do that subject justice.

I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Hon. George

Alexander Knight, of San Francisco.

# ADDRESS OF HON. GEORGE ALEXANDER KNIGHT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and members of the Republican Club of New York:

I am aware that the hour is late, quarter to twelve o'clock, and I hardly feel like keeping you here this evening to listen to anything further on this occasion, but I must say I deem it a high honor to be invited to appear before you tonight on this most memorable occasion in honor of a name devoutly worshipped by all Americans and known throughout the length and breadth of Christendom.

Here in this busy, active, grand old city, in the very heart

of business, politics and national progress, I find the elements conducive to awaken the spirit of American patriotism, although I fail in words to respond to the honored toast, "The Republi-

can Party of the United States of America."

In no other land can a picture like the one of tonight be seen by the eye of man,—here sits as an individual—and a citizen of this great nation, one who represents eighty million people in all of their diversified individual interests, with no robe or crown of imperial power, and no title that claims kinship with the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings. He is here, an American joining in commemorating the birth of one whose life was like the "Star of Bethlehem"—that wise men followed and caught the inspiration of the sacred tone that spoke of—"Peace-on-earth, Good-will-toward-men."

It seems that our American idea of self-government was inspired by the lowly Nazarene, himself. He stood on the shores of Galilee with no thought but to teach, elevate, enlighten and save mankind, and by precept and example ever pointing to the diamond of a pure faith; not seeking the titled Roman or the high-born of the land for his constant companions and co-workers, but the honest, sun-tanned, hard-working, simple-minded fishermen, having no rank or title, and bearing no impress of nobility, save the one great mark of divinity that characterizes all. And with these men, the Saviour taught the lesson that rank and station were no passports for preferment on this earth nor necessary requirements for the life to come.

This idea taught and given man by divinity, struggled for life in the old world for sixteen hundred years, but could not break down the impenetrable walls between the aristocrat and the poor. The struggle was about to end in the failure of right, when intelligence was received that far across an unknown ocean there was a land opened for, and inviting civilization, whose central idea was to teach the doctrine of man's equality.

There was another prerogative granted man, bequeathed to him by his Creator, that of being a free agent individually,—which could never be fully exercised in the old world, and the

advocates of freedom, reasoning that man's social and governmental relation should be fashioned by the same law that directed him as an individual, demanded that the individual, socially and governmentally be founded on the same broad basis of freedom. These ideas crossed the ocean and sought America as the Mecca of their hope. For years they fought for life on this Continent, encountering grim-visaged war, suffering and deprivation in all its forms, and were obstructed by the same enemies of freedom encountered in the old world. Despotism seemed to chill every hope that came from the hearthstone of either. The clouds of America's future seemed leaden with fear, and the heavens once radiant were to be clouded and darkened with despair. The hand-writing of thraldom was being penciled on the uncompleted walls of the Nation—

When men of honor, men of feeling, Men of thought and men of fame, Claiming equal rights to sunshine In a man's ennobling name,

lightened the heavens with the idea of self-government, and out of a successful war wrote a Constitution for self-government that became the Magna Charta of the world. Out of successful war was born the necessity for self-government, and self-government made imperative a written Constitution embracing two ideas—equality of man, and guaranteeing to the humblest individual liberty in its fullest sense.

The framers of our Federal Constitution were not partisans in its accepted sense; they were statesmen who builded the foundation of Government so secure and steadfast that the house of their creation was transformed into a mansion of Liberty, Law and Progress, commanding the respect and praise of the civilized world. Under that constitution, Jefferson, with cautious mind and prophetic hope, gave us the territory that now teems with wealth that can scarcely be written with the decimals, and a people whose energy and push has been the marvel of the world. Under this same Constitution, Jackson, of

the iron will, maintained supremacy of the Union, and defied secession on the threshold of its home.

Under this Constitution, Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Monroe and Calhoun, and the eloquent and effective Clay championed the protection policy for our home industries, and did the initial and preliminary work which laid the broad principle that has brought prosperity to every home and fixed us permanently as the greatest nation in the world. (Applause.) But we drifted away from this Constitution; avarice and greed made men forgetful of the price they had paid for their established constitutional liberty. Sectional interests made them forgetful of the principle that a Bunker Hill had consecrated—and war, awful civil war, resulted. Slavery of man was a fact in a nation dedicated to liberty, and the stability of the Union itself questioned and assailed by the partisans of wrong.—'Twas the times' curse when madmen led the blind.

This was the condition that made imperative an organization that would maintain the Constitution, pay for liberty even at the cost of fraternal blood and pay all the expenses of the war in honest coin. That organization was the Republican party.

(Applause.)

It needed no prophetic mind to know that the work of the Republican party was to maintain the Union,—preserve the dignity of its labor,—establish a national credit,—equip and maintain an army for civil war, the most stupendous in the annals of time. It took courage, steadfastness of purpose and patriotism to face the awful peril of the hour, but the Republican party never faltered, and its men and measures were always in unison with those principles of our Government that have made us great and free. Civil liberty faced a crisis, and came out of it victorious over death, and gave her advocates in other lands a new hope. The Ship of our Destinies was in a turbulent sea, and the Lookout on the fo'castle ahead, as he peered into the darkness of night, reported "Storm, with angry Sea." There was a patriot at the wheel and his compass was the Constitution. He shortened sail and met the shock of the plunging

sea, and in the vigil of the angry night had faith in the God of Storms. Had we known of the dark shadows of four years of war, would there have been patriotism enough in the Republican party to have undertaken the work? Had the 75,000 Americans who responded to Lincoln's first call for help to save the Union been told that the war would last four years, and that a half-million lives would be sacrificed on freedom's altar, that the cost would be over five thousand millions of dollars,that the white man and the black man would drink from the same canteen,-follow the same flag,-and that the country would be dotted with thousands of nameless graves,-would they have halted in their march, or deserted the Flag of the Nation? In my judgment, Never! (Applause.) In the face of it all, they were Americans bent on Union, and it remains a fact to-day, and will until the end of time, that we have a Government, and that dear old Flag is the result of the indefatigable energy and patriotism of that organization known as the Republican party.

Here I may be subjected to some criticism, and the question asked,—Did not others outside of the organization of the Republican party help to save the Union? I say, Yes, but in a form of self-government like ours, that governs and rules by party organization, the dominating force that fought for the principles of liberty and right was the organization known as the Republican party. If no Republican party had been at Lincoln's side, a dissolution of this Union would have been a fact after the first shot at our Flag at Sumter. Had there been no Democratic organization in the North, the War of the Rebellion would not have lasted twenty minutes. (Applause.) I may be inexact as to time, but you get my idea. (Laughter.)

The war came to an end. Priceless lives of the Blue and the Gray had passed on into death's dateless night. Debt, almost as terrible as war, was left behind. The Republican party wrote its promise of honor to pay, and it became as current as gold among the nations of the earth. It re-established the erring sovereign States into a more perfect Union,—hardly letting

them know they had been wanderers, and never omitted their stars from our Flag. It made a new South, with words of good will transformed their battlefields into farms of cotton and corn, and bade the mountains of inexhaustible coal and iron pay tribute to their busy mills. She is back again,—where nature and her people destined her to be,—a most prosperous factor in our nation of free men.

The principles of protection have made them strong,—but above and beyond all law is a tie that should ever bind us close to our brothers of the sunny South. We are of one race, of one blood, and no enactment of man can prevail over Nature's

supreme decree.

The statesmanship of our Republican leaders is more than magnified by the conditions confronting us on the Pacific Coast today. The political sagacity of a Seward in the purchase of Alaska marked another era in our acquisition of territory necessary for our national progress and prosperity, and had it not been for the "scuttle policy" that crept into a national policy at too early a day, when the importance of the Pacific Coast was scarcely known and clearly misunderstood, we'd have had an unbroken sea-coast line from the Gulf of California to Behring Sea, and no foreign flag, sailing from a foreign port, to compete with our commerce, could aid in driving the American Flag from the high seas. For over forty years the Republican party has protected our manufacturing industries and worked diligently for a home market that is the marvel of the age. Statistics are unnecessary,—England, France and Germany are seeking outlets for their surplus products. During the last fifty years European manufactures have risen from \$5,000,000,000 to Fifteen Billions of dollars.

The first battle the Republican party won was wresting our own market from the grasp of the foreign manufacturer,—turning the current of trade, so that now we export more than we import, to the tune of billions of dollars. We have aroused the jealousy of Continental Europe and her manufacturing people. Sooner or later we shall be brought face to face with a protec-

tive policy of those nations,—more formidable than our own. The policy of the Republican party has been to manufacture for our own home consumption and to sell our surplus in the markets of the world. Invention, the click of the telegraph, the speed of the ocean greyhound, have revolutionized the commercial world and brought to the threshold of our doors customers we have never known. A cannon shot by Dewey from the Olympia, and a revolution of the earth on its axis placed our Flag within four hundred miles of China, and the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands made us the masters of this new ocean of commercial power.

The continent of Asia and its islands have a population of not less than 840,000,000. The largest of these countries is China, with 403,000,000 population; then comes British India, with 387,000,000; then Asiatic Russia, with 23,000,000; Japan, 42,000,000; Dutch East India, 34,000,000, and French East India, 32,000,000.

Another tributary to the Pacific on the West is Oceanica, which, with Australia and the neighboring islands, has a population of 12,000,000.

With Asia and Oceanica together, the population aggregates eight hundred and fifty million in an area of eighteen million square miles. The trade of these countries is already immense. In this estimate no allowance is made for the Pacific Coast of the continents of North and South America, whose trade will bring the entire commerce of the Pacific to more than 2,500,000,000 a year.

At the present time, Great Britain controls one-half of this trade.

At the annual dinner of the American-Asiatic Association, the Chinese Minister to the United States said:

"We all know that China is one of the greatest markets of the world, with a population of 400,000,000, that must be fed and clothed, and must receive the necessaries of life. She wants your wheat, your cotton, your iron and your manufactured articles of the New England States. She wants steel rails,

electric machines and one hundred other things she can not get at home and must get abroad. It is a fine field for American industry to fill these wants. It is particularly easy for you to reach China, on account of the fine highway you have on the Pacific, and especially desirable that you do so, since you have become our next-door neighbor in the Philippines. If you do not come up to your own expectations, and meet this opportunity, it is your own fault."

The policy of the Republican party, the Isthmian Canal, the maintenance of our Flag in the Philippines, and the acquisition of Hawaii, are most potent arguments in favor of the Republican party,—that she is ever on the alert for all business and commercial opportunities that will inure to the benefit of the

nation as a whole.

The Republican party is the guardian of all these sacred trusts, and the only guarantee that we have that she will faithfully fulfill these trusts committed to her for the future, is the history of the past. Great work has been done by the grand old party in the past,—and a greater work remains for her in the future.

The danger point in our Nation's life has been passed, and with a united country, there is no obstacle that we cannot overcome. The only danger lies within ourselves. We must not be selfish or sectional in our business interests. West of the Missouri River there is not an industry that does not need and demand the protective policy of the Republican party. The manufacturing East sends us the output of their mills; and in return receives the money we get from our sheep, cattle and the output of the mines. Experience has made us know that our friend is the Republican party, and if you business men in the East will examine the page of your ledger, you will find that when we are prosperous your clerks are working overtime.

I have incidentally mentioned that our future danger, if any, is with ourselves. The thought is hardly original. Lincoln, as early as 1837, said: "At what point shall we expect the approach of danger? Shall we expect some trans-atlantic military giant to step the ocean and crush us at a blow? Never. All the armies of Europe, Asia and Africa combined, with all the treasure of the earth (our own excepted) in their military chest, with a Bonaparte for commander, could not, by force, take a drink from the Ohio, or make a track on the Blue Ridge, in a trial of a thousand years.

"At what point, then, is the approach of danger to be expected: Answer: If it ever reaches us, it must spring up among us."

Thousands are coming here from foreign lands. Who are they? What are their purposes? Have they come with the honest intention to study diligently the principles of our government, assimilate with us, and become in fact Americans? If so, we open wide the door, bid them come in and tarry with us until the morning dawns, that we may show them acres of fatness, inviting them to successful labor. If these be their purposes, we welcome them in their loyal enterprises and desires, but if they come from the opium dens of China, or are fleeing from Europe as condemned criminals, branded as felons by their country's outraged law, we must shut the door with a slam, bolt it, bar it, and fumigate our national structure, that contagious disease destroy not our household.

The time has come to modify, correct and qualify our laws of immigration and naturalization. This country is not a home with doors wide open and cheerful fires, inviting all tongues of the earth to its hearthstone, unless the recipients of our favor know our law, study our civilization, and acquaint themselves with our history.

You and I know that the future safety of this nation depends largely upon the supremacy of the native born American child. An American should be taught in school life the golden rule of individual liberty, "to do unto others, in whatever field of labor they may be found, as others should do unto him." Upon this hangs the law.

There is another question that is receiving the serious con-

sideration of not only our present Republican administration, but the people of the country at large, namely, the abnormal growth of trusts and their attitude to the law. No creature of the law must be above the law. Corporations that are permitted under the law to do business the same as individuals must conform to the same laws of ordinary competition as the individual, and both must leave competition free to the law of supply and demand. Establish the open shop in transportation. commerce and manufactures, and in every way aid a Republican President in his aggressive, honest and fearless stand against a danger that is a menace to our national progress. Universal public opinon is in favor of the Republican-Sherman Anti-Trust law and its objects, and demands that the Nation, not the individual, make the fight that will insure competition, which is the life of our interstate exchange. The Republican party will, in this matter, do the will of the people.

The future is full of promise. We have much to do and can do it with a will. There is nothing we have started in to do that can not be accomplished. Do not be disturbed by the cry of expense. In the Philippines we have a wealth in their natural resources and products that will more than yield their cost a hundredfold. There was a loss to our live stock interests during the last two years of Mr. Cleveland's second administration that would have bought every island in the South seas. Six hundred and sixty-four million dollars during those never-to-be-forgotten years, was lost forever. One million, one hundred dollars a day for every working day during that period. Have the American people forgotten?

Do not fear the expense of the Canal. A fair estimate by lumbermen is that the opening of this artery of commerce will add two dollars to the value of every thousand feet of lumber on the Pacific Coast. In the state of Washington alone there is one hundred and seventy-five billion feet of timber. This virgin forest is worth three hundred and fifty million dollars alone, to

say nothing of the massive Redwoods of California and the Pines of Oregon and Alaska.

What statistician will furnish the other data for this Na-

tional enterprise?

And now, one word to you New Yorkers,-you of the robust brain, that seek your underground transit like beetles, rushing and crowding and pushing on your elevated railways and crawling like bees into the star-disturbing stories of your flatiron buildings, whose clearing house shows greater figures than any city in the world,-let me tell you there are some things you do not know. Come with me to the growing West, and know a country that you are largely dependent upon for business success. Breathe the air of our Mountain States for health, and look down deep into the caverns of inexhaustible wealth, that pledge this Nation shall never want. Come with me over the broad plains, with their waving grasses, where browse the cattle of the sun, and learn of a life that will help you to know! See the numberless farms,—know the man at the plow,—talk to the man with a hoe,—climb the rocky, craggy mountains and acquaint yourself with the pathway of the pioneer!

I have only blazed the way for your thought! Your

business is sure to follow.

Come to California, and see an emerald set round with the diamond snows of the Sierras and the surf of the sea,—an Empire in herself,—that bids you and yours God-speed and welcome. She is a Republican from principle and believes in the policies of that party; and did believe in them at a time when it was vital to the life of this very Nation, that she should be loyal to the Flag of the Union. She has golden fruits,—of mine and tree,—and every resource within her own domain that made this Nation great. We invite you now of the Empire State, representing the wealth, some of the intelligence, and more of our trade, to look west of the Missouri River, and see the opportunities that beckon you, to help along the triumphal pro-

cession of the Republican party of today. Come to San Francisco, the keeper of the Gate of Gold; tarry with us over night; we will give you the key, and when the morning dawns, in the sacred presence of the memories of our dear, departed heroes, we will look out and upon that great ocean, and ask the God of Nations to wed her to our commerce and our Flag. (Applause.)

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#### ADDRESS OF

# HON. JAMES M. BECK

PRESIDENT STERN: Gentlemen, I know the hour is late, but we still have with us one of the most brilliant speakers in the United States, and I am sure I divine your motives when I say that you will be very glad to hear from the Hon. James M. Beck, of New York. (Applause.)

## ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES M. BECK.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Republican Club: Be not alarmed with the thought that I have any intention of delivering the impromptu speech, in whose painful preparation I spent my last forty-eight hours. I appreciate that the social statute of limitations, which prescribes that all well regulated dinners should cease somewhere near midnight, has already run against anything I had intended to say, and as the President of the Club will bear me out, I told him that at this late hourwhen diners as well as churchyards yawn—I preferred to remain silent. After President Roosevelt had spoken, I appreciated that the time would be insufficient for three additional speakers, and I suggested to Senator Dolliver and Mr. Knight that they speak without regard to the fact that an additional speaker was still to be heard. (Cries of "go on" and applause.) In so doing I did this Society my best service, for no word of Senator Dolliver's speech could have been profitably spared. I am only sorry that the eloquent gentleman from California unnecessarily shortened his speech on my account, because he spoke with so much eloquence that all of us who were privileged to hear him only regretted that we were not entering instead of leaving that happy season of the year when the nights grow longer. (Laughter.) Certainly nothing could be more inappropriate than for me in the "wee sma' hours" to attempt a serious or extended speech. Indeed my theme, "The Unity of the Republic," unconsciously led me into a line of thought which the President has already both adorned and exhausted, and I feel very much in the position of a Presbyterian clergyman, of whom I once heard, who was delivering a long prayer on Thanksgiving Day, in which he took occasion to tell the Almighty all of the occurrences that had taken place in the last twelve months, and finally he wound up by saying, "O, Lord, for further particulars, I refer you to the President's Message." With both time and subject gone, I crave a similar reference. Pardon me one suggestion, which occurred to me as the President was speaking. History repeats itself and who shall say that great men may not be reincarnated from time to time? As the President spoke I found myself recalling the illustrious men of American history and wondering which of the public men of America he most resembled, and I thought of that other young man, whom the great State of New York gave to the nation, whose mortal remains sleep quietly in Trinity Churchyard, and I thought I saw in Theodore Roosevelt the reincarnation of the vigorous personality, the undaunted courage, the far-sighted purpose, the intense national spirit which distinguished Alexander Hamilton among his contemporaries. (Applause.) Like Hamilton, he is one "whom the lust of office can not kill," one, "whom the spoils of office can not buy," one "who has opinions and a will," one "who can not lie." (Applause.)

### LIST OF GUESTS

THE PRESIDENT

Hon. HENRY M. TAFT Secretary of War

HON. ELIHU ROOT

HON. WHITELAW REID

Hon. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr.

Hon. J. P. DOLLIVER United States Senator

GEORGE C. BOLDT

JOSEPH B. BISHOP

DR. JOHN HOUSTON FINLEY Pres. College of City of New York

Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS

REV. BISHOP C. H. FOWLER, D. D.

LIEUT. GOV. M. LINN BRUCE

Hon. SETH LOW

WILLIAM LOEB, JR.

HON, GEORGE A. KNIGHT

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW United States Senator

GEN'L O. O. HOWARD

Brig. Gen'l FRED D. GRANT U. S. Army

REAR AD'L JOSEPH B. COGHLAN U. S. Navy

Dr. CHAS. F. STOKES Surgeon General, U. S. N.

Hon. JAMES M. BECK

Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY
BUTLER
President Columbia University

HON, FRANK S. BLACK

REV. Dr. H. M. MACCRACKEN President New York University

GEN'L GRENVILLE M. DODGE

Hon. WILLIAM HALPIN

REV. DR. SILVERMAN

Two hundred and thirty-five ladies were entertained at dinner in the Myrtle and East rooms, adjoining the Banquet Hall, and afterward honored the diners with their presence in the gallery boxes and listened to the speeches. 

# Members of the Club and their Guests Alphabetically Arranged, With Table and Number of Seat Assigned to Each.

Aaron, H	Table	R,	Seat	673
Adams, Chas. Seidler		N,	"	539
Adams, Edwin G	**	A.G.	"	35
Adams, Elihu	"	A.G.	"	32
ALLEN, ETHAN	. 6	A.G.	"	33
Adams, Robert F	• 6	A.G.	"	ΙI
Adams, Thos. B	"	G,	"	245
ADDOMS, MORTIMER C	4.6	F,	"	209
Adler, Dr. Cyrus		D,	"	134
Aldridge, Geo. W	44	Q,	"	636
ALEXANDER, HARRY	44	Ρ,	44	601
ALEXANDER, J. F	"	A.G.		14
ALGER, EDMOND C	• 6	A.G.	"	32
ALLEN, FRANKLIN	44	Q,	66	655
Aller, S. B	"	Η,	"	269
Ambrose, R. Adams	"	Κ,	"	397
Anderson, A. A	"	Q,	"	630
Andrus, Hon. John E	"	C,	"	84
Apgar, Hon. Jas. K	44	C,	"	78
Armstrong, Collin		A.G.	44	9
Arnold, Lynn J	"	Κ,	"	406
Arnstein, Leo	"	R,	"	670
ASHLEY, E. W	"	M,	"	487
Associated Press	44	F,	"	40
ATKINS, T. ASTLEY	"	G,	"	224
	"		"	
Васне, J. S	"	A.G.	"	24
BACHUS, HENRY CLINTON	"	A.G.	"	10
Baer, Morris B		Α,		25
Baird, Edw. K	"	A.G.	"	17
Baker, Edwin H		Q.		650
Bakewell, Allen C	"	F,	"	213
Baldwin, J. C	"	J,	"	367
Baldwin, W. L	"	I,	"	314

BALLARD, SUMNER	Table	Н,	Seat	286
Ballin, Oscar E	"	A,	"	16
Bannard, Otto T	"	L,	"	422
Barbour, Robt	"	N,	"	509
Barbour, Wm	"	N,	"	509
BARBOUR, WM. WARREN	"	N,	"	510
Barcus, Jas	44	Α,	"	17
Barlow, Gen. John W., U. S. A	"	Ρ,	"	597
BARRETT, WM. G	"	C,	"	96
BARTLETT, HON. EDW. T	"	M,	"	457
BARTNETT, WALTER J	"	A.G.	"	4
Baskerville, Thos. H	46	Α,	"	36
BATCHELLER, GEO. CLINTON	"	Q,	"	658
Ватт, С. Р.	66	Ĺ,	"	428
BATT, C. STRAWDER	"	L,	"	429
BAWDEN, WM	"	K,	46	372
Beebe, Wm. H. H.	44	D,	"	143
Beer, George L	44	Á,	"	12
Beers, G. E.	+ 6	Q,	"	620
Begg, Rhoderick	"	A.Ğ.	66	32
Bell, Frank J.		A.G.	"	I
Bendheim, A. D.	44	A.G.	"	3
Bendheim, Albert		A.G.	"	3
Benedict, Dr. C. S	44	F,	"	201
Benedict, Read	"	A,	"	6
BEVIN, LEANDER A	"	В.	"	47
BIJUR, NATHAN	44	Q,	4.	635
Bill, Edw. W.	44	Ĕ,	**	168
BILLINGS, F	44	A.G.	"	31
BINGHAM, LLOYD	"	A.G.	44	18
BIRCHALL, WM. H	"	A.G.	"	22
BIRD, WM. H	66	Н.	"	266
Birrell, Hon. Henry	44	E.	"	169
Blackmer, H. M	"	O,	"	572
BLAIR, CHAS. H	"	F,	44	211
Blair, C. H. Jr.	44	E.	"	186
BLAIR, EZRA C.	"	F.	44	210
Blair, Geo. R.	"	L,	"	419
BLANCHARD, JAS. A. (HON.)	"	F.	"	215
BLANCHARD, MEDBERY	"	F,	"	214
BLISS, H. A	"	L,	66	413
Bloch, Philip	"	A.G.	44	18
Blood, S. S	44	K,	"	371
		*		J,

### MEMBERS AND THEIR GUESTS

Blumensteil, Edwin	Table	R,	Seat	687
Bogardus, F. W	••	I,	"	317
Boll, A	44	A.G.	"	18
Boller, Alfred P	46	A.G.	"	4
Bonheur, Lucien L	66	G,	"	240
BOOREAM, T. B.	44	A.G.	44	29
Bouldin, Wm	44	J,	46	351
Bowers, Frank K	44	A.G.	44	16
Bowne, S. W.	46	F,	44	194
Bradley, Wm. H.	**	Q,	44	641
Brainerd, Ira H	"	Q,	44	6.41
Braun, Marcus	44	E,	44	175
Bray, W	66	A.G.	"	10
Breed, WM.	44	A.G.	"	21
Breinig, Granville M	"	A.G.	"	31
Breslin, J. H	"	С,	46	85
Brinkerhoff, W. R.	"	Н,	"	271
Britton, Chas. P.	46	Α,	44	23
Broadway, Alex. H	66	R.	44	705
Brooker, Hon. Chas. F.	64	A.G.	"	3
	44	M.	"	480
Brookfield, Frank	"	E,	46	162
Brooks, Frank M	"	Н,	46	264
Brouwer, Geo. H	44	Н,	"	268
Brouwer, Wm. H.	"	A.G.	"	
Brown, Herbert P.	"	P,	"	5 616
Brown, Pratt A		В,	44	68
Brown, W. F.	46	Pl.	"	8
Bruce, M. Linn	44	J,	"	_
Brunner, Arnold W		C,	66	355
Brush, Dr. Edw. F	"	A.G.	"	77
Brush, E. V	4.	A.G.	6.6	15 22
Brusie, Chas. F	4.6	I,	"	
Bryan, Wm	"	В,	44	322
Bryan, Wm. W.	"	В, М,	"	65
Bryant, Monroe B		,	44	494
BUCKLEY, WM. H	46	H,	"	274
Bullard, Harold C.	"	Μ,	44	477
Bullowa, Arthur M	"	Н,	"	274
BULLOWA, F. E. M.		Н,	"	275
Burr, J. M	46	A.G.	"	31
Burt, George H	"	N, K.	"	517
BUTLER, EDW. H	"	A.G.	"	393 6
Byers, M. G		$\mathcal{A}.U.$		U

Byrne, Geo R	Table	C,	Seat	104
Byrnes, Joseph C. L.	1 4010	N.	"	513
Byrnes, Timothy E.		A.G.	"	313
DIRACS, TIMOTHI L		11.0.		3
Caldwell, Alex	4.	E,	"	170
Campbell, Alex. D	"	F.	"	212
CAMPBELL, COLIN	*6	A.G.	"	30
CAMPBELL, EDWARD T		I,	46	320
Canfield, A. L.		Α,	44	14
Carl, A. F.	**	A.G.	44	3
CARMICHEL, ALEX., JR.	**	A.G.	"	34
CARMICHEL, C. B		A.G.	44	34
CARPENTER, HERBERT S	**	N,	"	507
CARPENTER, HON. FRANCIS M	**	C,	+4	83
CARPENTER, PHILIP	**	Μ,		478
CARR, WM.	44	A.G.	44	20
CARTER, DR. C. S	4.6	A.G.	44	33
CARTEE, GEO. FRANCIS	+4	E,	4.6	167
CHADBOURNE, WM	+6	I,	4.6	302
Chadwick, Lieut. F. L	**	A.G.	4.6	36
CHAPMAN, HARRY E	**	G,	66	225
Chappell, A. H	**	A.G.	66	25
Chase, Col. A. C.	**	К,	44	383
Снаѕе, Wm. В	**	K,	4.6	384
CHESTER, COLBY M., JR.	**	N,	64	502
Chubb, Hendon	**	М,	4.6	486
Church, E. W.	* 6	K,	4.6	373
Church, N. B.		M,	"	47 I
CLAPP, E. E	4.6	R,	6.6	677
CLARK, CHAS. HENRY, JR		A.G.	"	26
CLARK, EDW. S.	**	К,	4.6	374
CLARKE, HON. JOHN PROCTOR		F,		184
CLARKSON, COKER T	6.6	E,		149
CLARKSON, JAMES S	**	E,	* *	151
CLIFT, E. H.	**	Q,	6.6	632
CLINCH, EDWARD S	* 6	L,	4.4	44 I
CLOWRY, COL. R. C.	**	Q,	4.4	638
Cocks, Wm. W	**	J,	* *	342
COFFIN, DANIEL M.	* 6	A.G.	**	27
Cogswell, W. B	**	A.	1.6	I
COHEN, HON. WM. N.	**	D,	**	115
Colby, Bainbridge	**	G,	••	233

COLEMAN, JOHN C.	Table	A G	Seat	18
Comly, Samuel		A.G.	"	23
Comly, W. S.	+4	A.G.	+4	22
COLTON, FRANK B.	**	R.	+6	678
Coman, Henry B		К,	+6	379
Commercial		F,		39
Conger, H. C.	**	É.		164
Congdon, Jos. W.	**	L,	"	432
CONKLIN, EUGENE H	**	E,	"	155
Conkling, Alfred R	**	Q,	"	659
Conover, William	* 4	R,	"	707
Соок, R. B. M.	"	A.G.	44	22
Cooper, Morris	"	J,	+4	353
CORNELL, HON. ROBERT C.	66	N,	"	532
CORNING, FREDERICK G	64	J,	4.6	350
CORWINE, WM. R.	"	Ē,	"	159
Costikyan, M. N.	"	A.G.	44	24
Coughlin, Jos. P.	• •	K,	"	380
Coult, Jos	"	L,	44	430
CRAGIN, EDWARD F	44	A.G.	"	5
CRAMM, CALVIN M	"	A.G.	"	4
Crane, Edward N	44	A.G.	44	33
CRAWFORD, GILBERT HOLMES	4.6	В,	"	59
Crombie, Wm. A	"	A.G.	"	36
Cross, Geo. D	44	Κ,	"	400
Crowell, J. H	4.6	J,	"	364
CUMMINGS, J. HOWELL	44	Ε,	"	157
Curtis, Julien W	46	L,	"	423
Cushing, H. A	"	J,	* 6	346
Cutler, Otis H	"	R,	46	706
		_		
Danforth, Charles E	"	R,	44	696
Daskam, W. D		Ι,	"	311
Davies, Chas. F	"	I,	"	289
DAVIES, CIIAS. F., 2D	"	I,	46	293
Davis, A. D	"	A.G.	44	36
Davis, Hon. Vernon M	"	Ρ,	"	605
Davies, Julien T	•	Q,	"	639
Davison, Geo. W	"	C,	"	89
DAVISON, HENRY P	"	F,	"	198
Davison, R. B.	"	Η,	"	277
Day, B. H	44	A.G.	"	14

DAYTON, CHAS.	Table		Seat	662
Debevois, Thos. W	"	A.G.	"	28
Deeves, J. Henry	"	Q,	"	646
Deeves, Richard	"	Q,	"	647
DE MILT, HENRY R	"	Ο,	"	561
Demorest, Wm. Curtis	**	Ε,	"	153
DENISON, Col. C. H	4.	D,	"	130
DENMAN, F. H	**	C,	44	108
DERBY, JOHN N	"	Η,	"	270
Deuel, Hon. Jos. M	"	D,	44	116
DEWING, LEONARD H	47	A.G.	"	28
DEYO, WALTER C	**	A.G.	"	11
DIFFENTHALER, CHAS. E	66	Ο,	"	568
DIKE, OSCAR D	**	A.G.	66	28
DILLER, GEO. K	44	A.G.	"	29
Dodd, A. T	4.6	A.G.	44	27
Dodd, Louis F	0+	A.G.	44	11
Dodge, Grenville M	64	Pl.	"	27
Donahue, Philip F	**	A.G.	44	30
Donaldson, Hon. Harvey J	44	F,	46	202
DOREMUS, HON. HENRY M	4.	I,	44	298
Dorflinger, Louis J	**	A.G.	4.6	21
DORFLINGER, WM. F	**	A.G.	44	21
Dorsett, R. Clarence	64	N,	"	515
Douglas, Robert Dun	"	N,	**	538
Douglas, Hon. W. H	6.6	A.G.	**	5
Downing, Hon. A. S	4.6	L,	44	426
Draper, C. A	4.	I,	4.6	321
Draper, S. N. F.	**	Ρ,	46	607
Dreyfuss, L	44	A.G.	66	38
Driscoll, E.	64	В,	44	38
DUFFY, JAS. J	64	R,	6.	68o
DUNN, RALPH	64	A.G.	44	21
Dunning, Wm. D	٠.	Κ,	"	385
DURYEA, EDW. H	4.6	E,	66	147
Dutton, John A	66	В,	66	53
Du Val, H. C	**	Ρ,	"	619
Earle, J. Walter	"	E.	"	161
EASTMAN, GEO. W.	"	Α,	"	7
EASTMAN, GEO. W.		J,	66	330
EASTON, CHAS. P.	46	C,	"	75
LAULUA, CHAS. I		€,		13

EDER, H. E	Table	Α,	Seat	28
EHLERS, COL. E. M. L.	44	Κ,	44	369
EHRMANN, ERNEST	+ 6	Ġ,	"	241
EINSTEIN, WM.	+4	Q,	"	626
EISEMAN, SAMUEL	"	Õ,	66	559
EISIG, ARTHUR M	4.	A.G.	"	3
ELY, SUMNER A.	**	A.G.	44	19
EMERY, A. D.	66	Q,	"	627
EMERY, E. W.	44	Q,	"	665
EMERY, J. H.	44	Q,	+6	628
Elderlsin, James	**	A.G.	44	
Elsberg, Hon. N. A.	**	G,	46	34 232
ERLANGER, HON. M. E.	44	G,	44	236
Estabrook, H. D.	"	Q,	44	637
EVANS, Col. Dudley	66	Ω, N,	"	498
	44	F.	44	182
EVANS, REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D	44	F,	44	40
Evening Sun	**	F.	"	40
EVENING TELEGRAM	66	F,	46	•
EVENING WORLD	44	F.	44	40
EVENING WORLD		1.,		40
FALLOWS, EDW. H		R,	"	709
FARLIN, WM. W.	64	R,	"	695
FARNSWORTH, FREDERICK	44	A.G.	"	25
FARRELLY, STEPHEN	66	K,	44	407
FARRIS, M.	"	L,	"	449
FATMAN, MORRIS	"	O,	"	555
FAWCETT, LEWIS L	44	A.G.	"	30
FAY, HENRY T	4.6	N.	44	512
Fearon, Jas. S.	"	Ο.	44	577
Felsinger, Wm	66	G,	44	219
Fessenden, J. A.	4.6	I,	- 66	313
Fessenden, O. G.	44	I,	44	319
Fessenden, O. G., Guest	44	A.G.	"	33
FINCH, EDW. R.	"	Κ,	44	387
FINE, PROF. JOHN B.	44	Ο,	66	570
FINLAY, JAS. M.	44	Ρ,	66	612
FINDLEY, WM. L.		H.	44	258
FISK, HARVEY E.	44	Q,	44	653
FLAMMER, J. GEORGE	46	Õ.	44	553
FLANDERS, WALTER C.	"	К,	"	375
FLEMMING, VALENTINE	"	D.	"	142
.,		_,		- 4-

FLOYD, HON. CHAS. M. Table P, Seat 593 FOOTE, ALLEN R. "A.G. "38 FORBUSH, CLIFTON E. "A.G. "405 FORD, HON. E. R. "K. "405 FORSHEIM, A. "A.G. "31 FOWLER, CHAS. "A.G. "26 FOWLER, CARL H. "F, "200 FOX, JOSEPH "N, "529 FRANCIS, CHARLES S. "Q. "626 FRANKEL, J. "A.G. "33 FROST, B. Y. "J, "338 FROST, LE ROY "J, "339 FULLE, F. W. "C, "79  GABELMAN, OSCAR L. "A.G. "35 GAFFNEY, ST. JOHN "O, "564 GARVE, E. H. "D, "126 GEDNEY, J. D. "J, "326 GIBBS, HERBERT H. "B, "64 GIFFORD, JAMES M. "M, "476 GILBERT, A. "J, "365 GILBERT, J. C. "J, "365 GILBERT, J. T. "A.G. "38 GOLLAND, MORRIS "M, "455 GODDARD, HENRY W. "A.G. "20 GOODHART, P. J. "A.G. "38 GOLLAND, D. "H, "265
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Hungerford, H. H		Q,	46	666
Huntoon, Frank T	66	N,	**	514
Hurd, C. R	**	J,	**	344
HACKER, JOSEPH C	44	L,	64	442
HASKELL, HENRY C.	**	Q,	4.	667
HELLER, DAVID	••	R,	**	686
Hastings, G	**	R,	**	239
HAVEMEYER, WM. F.	**	В,	**	58
HIRSCHBERG, HENRY	4.6	M.	14	459
Hirschberg, Stuart	1.6	M.	+4	160
Hodson, J. Murlin	**	Ο,	4.6	58o
Tropolity J. M. Cheller		Ο,		500
Iselin, John H	"	Н,	4.6	272
Tobbin, John II		11,		-/2
LACKSON WA H	46	G,		218
JACKSON, WM. H.	**	M,		
Jarvis, John S.		,		476
JERMYN, N. M.	44	Н,	**	273
JENKINSON, R. C.		Р,	44	595
Johnston, J. Robert		Q,		656
Johnston, Russell C.		Μ,		474
Jones, Edwin A		Ρ,	6.	617
Joseffy, Rafael		Ο,	44	570
Judd, George M	**	R,	44	708
Judd, W. H.		I,	"	318
KAMMERER, ROBERT C.	**	I,	*6	292
Kassing, Edwin S		J,	46	334
KATHAN, REID A	44	О,	66	560
KAVANAUGII, FRED'K W.	66	R,	"	711
KEELLY, RICHARD B.		G, T,	44	243
	44	G,	66	591
KELSEY, OTTO	"	G, I.	44	252
Kenealey, M.		1,		315

Kenyon, A. D	Table	В,	Seat	60
Kenyon, Robert N	"	В,	44	50
Kenyon, Wm. H	"	В,	"	61
Кетсним, Сог. А. Р	**	E,	"	146
KETCHUM, EVERETT P		В,	"	42
Kirby, T. E	**	D,	"	131
KITTREDGE, REV. ABBOTT E.		В,	"	46
KNIGHT, DR. GEORGE H	"	В.	"	62
KNOX, COL. E. M		D,	**	122
Koch, Frank	"	L,	"	417
Kohler, Emil	+6	O,	4.	569
Kridel, A. M.	+6	Α,	64	34
Kridel, Sam'l	**	A,	66	33
	44	P,	"	614
Kudlich, H. C.		D.	64	129
Kugelman, J. G		ν,		129
1	"	0	**	
Lambert, C.		Ο,	64	562
Lane, Chas. M.	"	C,	"	106
Latta, M. C.		E,	"	145
LATTING, WALTER S		Α,		3
Lauer, Edgar J.	44	A.G.	"	15
Lalmieri, Hon. John	"	A.G.	44	18
LAUGHLIN, Ex-Senator John		К,	46	395
Laughlin, Frank C.	"	К,		396
Lauterbach, Hon. Edw.		G,		234
LAWSON, LEONIDAS M., JR.		F,	66	208
Lawrence, Richard W.		A.G.	"	16
Leaveraft, E. C.		F,	66	199
Leaveraft, J. Edgar	**	F,	6+	203
Leary, Wm	44	Η,	**	253
Lee, John B	**	Ο,	"	576
Lee, Samuel		Μ,	"	485
Lehmaier, Jas. S	*6	Ε,	**	188
LEHMAN, ARTHUR	4+	Ο,	66	558
Lehman, Herbert	**	Ο,	"	567
Leipziger, Prof. H. M	"	D,	"	133
Leman, J. Howard	64	A.G.	64	7
Lessler, Montague	**	A.G.	66	14
LEVENTRITT, HON. DAVID	44	Ρ,	"	603
Levenson, Joseph	"	Κ,	u	386
Levy, Leo	6.	G,	46	237
Levy, Abe M	44	A.G.	66	30

LEVY, HASKELL	Table	A.G.		30
Levy, Mitchell A. C	46	A.G.	"	37
Lewis, Alphonse	"	Ρ,	"	594
Lewis, Edson	44	A.G.	"	10
Lewi, Isidor	"	Η,	"	276
LEWIS, LISTON L		A.G.	44	2
Lewis, R. V	44	E,	"	163
Libbey, G. B	"	A.G.	"	14
Libbey, O. B	4.6	L,	66	440
LIEBERT, CHAS. H	"	I,	"	291
LINK, DAVID C.	46	E,	66	165
LINDLEY, D. A.	44	G,	"	246
Little, George W	66	В,	"	70
LITTLE, JOHN	"	В,	44	71
Lockman, Fred'k J	"	M,	44	464
Lockman, John T.	44	M,	44	467
Lockman, John Q	"	M,	"	463
Lorsch, Arthur	"	Á,	"	26
LOVELAND, FRANK C	"	A.G.	"	26
LOVETT, CHAS. H	"	C,	44	102
Loves, Dr. Hy. C.	"	В,	"	66
Lowenbein, David	44	A.G.	"	6
Low, Hon. Seth	66	D,	"	144
Luce, H. J.	44	R,	44	691
Lynch, J. H	**	Q,	44	648
Lyon, Wihitney	44	R,	44	697
Lyte, Dr. E. Oram	66	L,	"	427
Maas, C. O	"	K,	44	376
MACDONALD, C. H	"	C,	"	73
MacMullen, Rev. Dr. Wallace	66	F,	"	193
MacRossie, Rev. Allan	44	C,	66	80
MALCOLM, E. E	"	Q,	44	649
MANN, Col. W. D	"	D,	"	117
Manning, E. A	44	В,	"	72
Manning, W. T	44	A.G.	"	37
MARCH, JAS. E	66	A.G.	"	7
MARCUS, SAMUEL	"	Κ,	"	390
MARGARUM, THEODORE F	"	A.G.	"	32
Marks, Marcus M	66	J,		337
Marshall, I. D	66	J,	4.6	328
MARSHALL, LOUIS, GUEST	"	A.G.	"	14

M. Loren	T-11-	1 C	C 4	
Marshall, Louis	r abre	A.G. K,	Seat	14
Marsh, Jos. A	**	C,	44	409
Marsh, Norman J.	44	Ο,	"	91
Marston, Edgar L.	44	L,	44	542
Martinez, A	• 6	A.G.	"	43 <b>7</b>
	**	G.	*6	231
Mason, Hon. A. T.	66	G,	"	248
Mason, Walter		A.G.	"	19
Masterton, R. S.	**	A.G.	"	30
	**	A.G.	44	_
Mastick, Seabury C.	**	M.	"	19
MATTHEWS, ARMITAGE	44	A.G.	66	4 <b>7</b> 5 8
Maxwell, Robert	"		44	
Mayer, Julius M.	44	M, O,	46	454
MAYER, LOUIS	*6		44	554
Mayhoff, B.	**	A.G.	66	37
Maze, Montgomery	• 4	A.G.	44	I
McAleenan, Joseph	**	A.G.	**	20
McCabe, Ambrose F.	+ 6	A.G.	4.6	20
McCall, John A.	46	D,	"	125
McCall, Hon. E. E.		Р,		588
McCarter, Thomas	4.	A.G.	"	8
McClenahan, Jas.		Н,		282
McClure, T. C.	44	A.G.	"	5
McCook, Anson G		F,	44	181
McCook, John J.		N,	"	497
McCook, Philip J.		F,		183
McCown, Wm. T.		Α,		8
McCoy, Edw. E		R,	"	674
McCullagh, John		A.G.	4.6	19
McDavitt, John J.	44	R,	44	703
McElroy, W. H.	1.6	D,	+6	135
McEvilly, Jas. J.	4.6	A.G.	4.6	32
McGarrah, Gates W		F,	44	196
McInnerney, T. H	**	Α,	"	31
McKee, John II.	**	L,	+ 6	418
McKenna, John T	4.	Μ,	44	482
McKinney, Andrew	* 6	A.G.	44	15
McLaughlin, Chas. I	**	F,	+ 6	189
McLean, Donald	••	Ο,	44	548
McLean, James	**	K,	46	403
McLellan, Chas. W	44	A.G.	44	32
McLellan, Malcolm Nye	44	A.G.	66	32

McMillan, Sam'l	Tabl	e H	Seat	259
McMurtry, J. E.	44	A.G.	"	29
McNeir, Burrows	66	Ο,	44	574
McNeir, Geo.	**	Ο,	44	575
McWhirter, Hugh I	**	Κ,	44	402
Mead, Robert G.	44	A.G.	"	28
Mead, S. Christy	+6	E.	"	160
MEINHAND, MORTON	16	I,	+4	323
Mellen, Chas. S	"	A.G.	"	3
MELVILLE, HENRY	**	A.G.	+4	13
Merrall, Albert E	**	R,	46	688
Merrall, Frank A		R,	"	692
Merrall, Walter H	44	R,		689
Merrill, Bradford	**	O,	**	582
MERRIAM, CHAS. E	44	A.G.	44	9
MERRIAM, WALTER B		Q,	4.6	668
MERRITT, W. JENKS	64	Ĝ,	44	222
Metz, Herman A	"	K,	46	382
MERWIN, BERKLEY R	+ 4	A.G.	44	12
MEYER, EUGENE, JR	**	Α,	+6	24
MILLBOURNE, SAMUEL L	"	В,	• 6	40
MIDDLEBROOK, FRED'K J		Α,	66	35
MILLER, CHAS. M	44	Η,	4.6	264
MILLER, E. M. F	46	Ρ,	44	589
MILLER, HUGH GORDON	"	A.G.	44	37
Miller, Warner	44	E,	44	174
MILLS, GEN. A. L., U. S. A	44	F,	44	185
MILNE, WM. J	**	L,	"	434
MINTON, FRANCES L	4.6	N,	44	537
MITCHELL, WILLARD A	4.6	M,	"	468
Montague, P. J	4.6	A.G.	44	13
Montague, W. P	"	L,	"	416
Moore, Chas. A., Jr	4.6	N,	44	501
Moore, H. V. D	"	Α,	"	4
Moore, R. R	**	L,	+6	420
Morey, L. A	46	A.G.	**	10
Morgan, K. E.	"	A.G.	**	33
Morgan, Rev. Dr. Wm. H.	4.6	L,	"	435
Morgenthau, Henry	"	J,	44	341
Morgenthau, Maximilian	"	J,	"	340
Morris, Fred'k P	44	Κ,	44	410
Morris, Newbold	"	A.G.	"	9
Morris, Robert C	44	N,	4.6	511

Morse, Geo. R	Table	A,	Seat	2
Morse, Horace J	"	A.G.	"	19
Moses, M. H	"	D,		128
Moskowitz, Louis	"	I,	"	310
Moss, Frank	"	K,	"	389
Munsell, Eugene	"	A,	"	15
Munsey, Frank A	"	O,	"	541
Murphy, Harry E.	"	Η.	"	262
Murphy, Wm. D.	"	Ġ,	"	247
MURRAY, DR. ROBERT A	"	J,	"	363
	44	A.G.	"	31
MYZATT, HENRY S		11.0.		31
N	"	N.	"	526
NATHAN, ROBERT	"	A.G.	"	-
Nathan, Harold	"		66	19
NATHAN, MAX	"	Q,	"	550
Naumburg, Aaron	"	E,	"	156
Naumburg, Max	"	Р,	"	592
NEGRETE, HON. ANGEL LOPEZ	"	N,	"	498
Nelson, E. Y.	"	A.G.	"	10
NEUMAN, EUGENE		A.G.		23
Newburger, Hon. J. E	44	D,	"	132
New York American	"	F,	"	39
New York Herald	"	F,	"	39
NEW YORK TIMES	"	F,	"	39
NEW YORK TRIBUNE	"	F,	"	39
New York World	44	F,	"	39
Nicholson, John	"	G,	"	250
NICHOLSON, JOHN E	"	A.G.	"	27
NIGHTINGALE, H. R.	"	Η,	"	278
NILES, T. E.	"	J,	"	331
NISBET, J. DOUGLAS	46	I,	"	294
Nix, Geo. W	"	A.G.	66	23
Nussbaum, Myer	"	K,	"	377
,				
ODELL, HAMILTON	"	M,	"	456
Ochs, A. S	46	D,	"	136
O'Donohue, Joseph	66	I,	66	359
O'GORMAN, J. A.	"	F,	44	216
OLCOTT, J. VAN VECHTEN	"	A.G.	"	5
Olds, E. A	"	J,	"	366
OLER, WESLEY M	44	D,	"	113

OLIVER, CHAS. K	Table	A.G.	Seat	16
OLIVER, W. H	44	A.G.	"	27
OLMSTED, WM. H	4.6	Ρ,	"	615
OMMEN, ALFRED E	"	Κ,	"	388
OPPENHEIMER, BENJAMIN	"	A.G.	"	4
Oppenheim, Sol	"	A.G.	"	3
Ottinger, Albert	64	N,	4.6	523
OTTINGER, NATHAN	+6	N,	"	522
Owens, W. W.	**	A.G.	"	27
Process Francisco III	"	_	"	
PADDOCK, EUGENE H	**	G,	44	223
Page, Hon. Alfred R		L,	"	444
Pallas, Hon. John	"	A.G.	"	37
Palmer, A. D	"	A.G.		4
Parsons, Herbert		Ο,	"	546
Parsons, Hosmer B	44	N,	44	499
Partridge, Frank H	4.6	G,	"	244
Patrick, Chas. H	"	N,	4.6	518
Patterson, Daniel W	46	A.G.	64	20
Patterson, Harvey Andrew	"	Α,	"	18
Patterson, W. J	*6	A.G.	44	7
Peabody, Stephen	4.6	N,	4.6	527
Pearce, J. H	"	A.G.	44	22
Peck, Hon. F. W.	"	D,	"	138
PERHAM, HON. F. E	44	G,	66	230
Perkins, F. W	4.6	A.G.	"	29
PERKINS, GEORGE W	"	D,	"	124
Perkins, W. H	44	Η,	"	263
Peterson, Dr. Fred'k	"	A.G.	44	17
Petrie, S. W	46	A.G.	"	33
PHEIL, JOHN G.	44	Ρ,	"	599
Piercy, H. C.	"	M,	66	483
PIERSON, DANIEL, JR	44	A.G.	"	35
PIERSON, EDWARD S	44	A.G.	"	35
Рітт, А. S.	46	I,	46	316
Рітт, М. R.	**	Í,	4.6	312
PLATZEK, M. WARLEY	"	L,	"	453
PLIMPTON, GEO. A	"	A.G.	"	13
PLOUT, JOSEPH		A.G.	**	13
POLLOCK, WALTER W	"	A.G.	"	30
PORTER, EUGENE H., M. D.	"	В,	"	56
PORTER, WM. H.	"	F,	**	197

Potter, Wm. F	Table	К,	Seat	368
Press	"	F,	"	39
Pretzfeld, Howard F	44	N,	"	524
Price, A. B	44	R,	"	682
Price, W. W.		A.G.	"	16
PRINCE, HENRY A	"	K,	"	404
Quackenbush, Jas. L.	**	A.G.	66	20
RAEDER, WM. C.	**	R,	46	694
RALLE, T. C.	**	A.G.	"	16
RAND, WM. H., JR	"	A.G.	"	I
REED, FRANK ADAMS	**	A.G.	"	2
REID, T. CHAMBERS		Q,	"	664
REID, WHITELAW	••	Ρ,	44	6
REITZ, DR. R. B.	6.	Ρ,	"	623
RENAN, THOMAS J	**	A.G.	**	23
RHEIN, M. L.	٠.	Ρ,	46	583
Rhoades, J. Harsen		F,	"	192
Rhodes, Bradford	6.	Ć.	44	81
RICII, ADELBERT P	44	В,	"	51
RICKERT, E. J	44	A.G.	64	21
RIDGELAY, WM. BARRETT	**	D.	46	110
RIGBY, GEO N	44	C,	44	87
RINEHART, J. B. G.	4.6	I.	"	300
RINEHART, MILTON	6+	I,	+6	301
RINKE, EMIL		Ο,	4.	571
Robinson, Douglas		F.	44	204
ROBINSON, GEO. H	. 4	Q,	66	654
Roche, Edward G	16	Ĩ,	**	304
ROCQUET, JAMES C	66	E.	+4	154
Roe, Gilbert E	**	J.	4.	349
Rogers, Allen M.	**	В.	**	41
Rogers, Geo. W.		A.G.	46	17
Rogers, Hon. Howard J		L.	"	425
Rogers, J. H.	"	J,	"	348
ROGERS, L. HARDING, JR	66	В,	66	43
Rogers, Oscar W	44	E,	44	150
Rogers, Walter F	44	В,	44	48
Roosevelt, Fred'k	"	Ρ,	44	618
ROOT, ARTHUR L	64	A.G.	46	25

Root, Elihu	Table	Р,	Seat	12
Rosenberg, M. T	66	J,	"	354
ROSENBLUM, JACOB C	"	I,	"	309
Rosenstock, E. H	**	D,	"	127
Ruggles, Chas. A	"	A.G.	44	11
RUMNEY, S	44	N.	"	519
Runkel, Louis	"	R,		681
Runsheim, Jos	"	Μ.	44	495
RUSSELL, CHAS. HAZEN	66	A.G.	16	15
Russell, Jos. E.	46	Ρ,	+6	609
Ryer, J. Briggs	"	A.G.		26
RIER, J. DRINGS		11.0.		20
SACHS, SAMUEL	44	R,	"	702
SACHS, Dr. B.	44	A.G.		38
SACHS, PAUL J	44	R,	"	701
Sachs, Harry	"	R,	"	700
SAMMIS, MR. (STENOGRAPHER)	44	A.G.	"	· I
Satterlee, Dr. F. Le Roy	**	Н,	44	261
SAWYER, WM. D	44	Ć.	"	92
SCHAFER, SAMUEL M	"	D,	"	120
SCHMITZ, FRANK C	64	A.G.	"	ΙI
SCHOONMAKER, S. V	66	Q,	"	657
Schwargenback, Robert	**	O,	44	563
Scott, E. W., Jr	4.6	Ρ,	44	591
Seabury, Geo. J	"	В,	"	67
Seeberger, Louis	"	I,	4.6	324
Shayne, C. C	**	M,		491
Sheffield, Jas. R	44	Ο,	4.6	547
Sheldon, Geo. P	64	Η,		287
SHERMAN, GEO. F	"	J,	"	327
SHERMAN, ROGER M	46	C,	"	75
SHERMAN, WM. H., M. D	"	В,	"	74
Smith, Geo. L	46	Ĩ,	"	297
Smith, Jesse M	"	В,	+6	49
Sмітн, Р. J	"	Μ,	"	461
Smith, R. A. C.	"	Ο,	"	565
Speers, J. M	"	Q,	"	663
Spreckels, C. A	"	Μ,	"	488
SPRUHAM, H. J	**	J,	"	358
Stern, Benjamin	"	D,	"	119
Stern, Louis	"	Ρ,	66	15
Stewart, John	"	K,	"	408

Course M. D.		_		•
STILES, MARK D.	Table	C,	Seat	108
STINE, MARCUS	"	Ο,	"	551
STRAUSS, N. F.	"	Р,	"	624
STRAUSS, SAM	"	G,	"	229
STURGIS, THOS.	"	Η,	"	256
STURGIS, THOS., JR.	"	H,	"	257
SUMNER, EDW. A. SUTRO, RICHARD	"	Е, Р.	"	176 622
SWAN, WM. L.	"	P, P,	"	
SACKETT, COL. HENRY W.	**	A.G.	"	621
SALOMON, WM.	44	F.	"	34
SALTER, J. B.	"		"	207
SANDS, B. AYMAR	66	A, F,	"	19
SARGENT, GEO. HENRY	**	A.G.	"	190
SAXE, MARTIN	"	A.G.	"	5
SCOTT, WALLACE	44	P,	"	9
Schickel, Wm.	44	,	"	585
Scheuerman, Henry L.	+4	D,	"	123
SCOTT, E. W.	"	P,	"	11
Schiffer, Alfred	"	Р,	44	587 601
Schiff, Jacob H.	44	D,	44	
Searle, F. E	"	A.G.	"	141
Searles, A. R.	"	A.G.	"	15 8
Seckendorf, M. G.	"	D,	"	
SEE, MILTON	"	Д, М,	"	137
Seligman, Eugene	44	N,	66	492
Seligman, Isaac N.	44	E,	"	525
SELIGMAN, DE WITT J.		N,	"	173
SELIGMAN, HENRY	4.6	N.	"	534 533
Seligman, Jefferson	46	N,	"	536
Seligman, James	4.6	N.	"	535
SEMEL, JACOB	"	A.G.	44	22
SEYMOUR, JULIUS H	44	A.G.	"	15
Shanley, Thos. J	44	A.G.	"	34
SHERIN, C. E.	"	A.G.	66	21
SHILLABER, W. R	"	Н,	"	267
SHOLL, E. P.	"	A.G.	66	17
SHONGOOD, CHAS	"	A.G.	"	22
Short, George W	44	L,	44	443
SHRYOCK, GEN. THOS. J	"	Ρ,	"	586
Sidenberg, A. H.	44	A.G.	"	24
Sidenberg, Geo. M	44	A.G.	"	24
SIDENBERG, HENRY	"	A.G.	"	24

	T 11	1 C	C	
Silz, August	Table		Seat	34
SIMMONS, A. T	44	Ρ,	66	608
SIMPSON, JOHN W		I,	44	306
SLATER, SAMUEL S	**	Q,	6.	652
SLEICHER, WM	44	A.G.	"	9
SLEICHER, JOHN A		D,		114
SLOANE, JAMES, JR	"	В,	64	37
Smith, Chas. E. W		A.G.		4
Smith, Geo. J	"	R,		690
SMITH, HENRY	"	Ρ,		610
Smith, James A		Μ,	**	493
Smith, W. Wickham	4.	L,	6.	412
Spaeth, Edward		L,	* *	431
Speers, J. M	"	Q,	**	663
SPOTTS, RALPH L	"	Α,	46	10
Spratt, Chas. E	4.6	A.G.	44	I
Sproul, Gormly J	**	J,		341
Sproul, Thomas	66	J,	4.6	340
SPRUHMAN, H. J., GUEST	••	J,	66	357
Staats-Zeitung		F,	46	39
Stanwood, Jas. B	**	В,	44	63
STEIN, LUDWIG	"	A.G.	"	12
Stern, Abram	44	Ρ,	4.6	606
STERN, LEOPOLD	66	L,	"	411
Stern, L. H.	**	L,	66	414
Stern, M. A.	44	D,	4.6	121
STERN, SIGMUND	**	L,	44	451
Sternberger, Dr. Edwin	+6	A.G.	44	37
Stewart, Lispenard	66	N,	44	467
STEWART, JOHN A.		R,		704
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STING, WM. F.	4+	E,	+4	158
STODDARD, HENRY L.		Ο,	44	540
STOKES, W. H.	"	L,	"	415
STONE, FRANK I.	6+	A.G.	"	35
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TANNAHILL, EDW. D	"	J,	"	345
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TEN EYCK, JOHN C	**	C,	"	105
TERRY, CHAS. T	**	Μ,	**	472
Thacher, Archibald	"	Q,	"	640
THOMAS, AARON S	44	Η,	"	279
THOMPSON, CHAS. C	66	R,	44	672
THOMPSON, CHAS. D	66	A.G.	"	13
THOMPSON, J. F	"	R,	46	671
THOMPSON, ROPERT W., JR.	"	A.G.	"	11
THORNE, SAM'L, JR	"	A.G.	"	2
THURBER, F. B.	44	M,	44	479
TILFORD, FRANK	64	F,	6.	205
TIM, LOUIS	44	A.G.	"	20
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Titus, E. H	**	Q,	44	661
Titus, Jas. L.	**	A.G.	"	23
TITUS, WALTER L.	"	A.G.	46	23
TOPAKYAN, H. H.	"	N,	44	520
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	"	A.G.	"	
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	• 6		"	23
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Wintjen, John G	44	A.G.	"	10
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Wormser, Leo	66	A.G.	"	2
Wren, Oliver	46	M,	44	469
Wright, Geo. M.	"	P,	44	611
Wright, Rev. Merle St. Croix	44	A.G.	"	2
Wynne, Marvin	"	A.G.	"	20
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Young, Anton	"	A.G.	"	18
Young, Chas. H	+6	C,	"	90
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Ward, Edward T.	Brewer, Reuben P.				

Bursell, C. F. Kowalski, R. H. Brewer, Reuben P. Hanbury, H. A. Stine, Mrs. M.

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Arnstein, Mrs. Leo	"	26	E.R.
BAER, MRS. MORRIS B	"	16	M.R.
Baker, Miss	"	28	E.R.
BATCHELLER, MRS. GEO. CLINTON	"	6	M.R.
BAWDEN, MRS. WM	"	6	M.R.
Beck, Mrs. Jas. M	"	4	M.R.
Beck, Mrs. Jas. M., Guest	44	4	M.R.
Becker, Miss Ella J	"	24	E.R.
Beer, Mrs. Geo. L	66	16	M.R.
Beers, Mrs. G. E	4.6	I	M.R.
Begg, Miss Chrissie	"	19	E.R.
Begg, Miss Emma	66	19	E.R.
Begg, Miss Grace	44	19	E.R.
Benedict, Mrs. C. S.	"	2	M.R.
Bevin, Mrs. Leander A	66	10	M.R.
BIJUR, MRS. NATHAN	4.	15	M.R.
Blanchard, Mrs. Jas. A	44	7	M.R.
Bonheur, Mrs. Lucien L.	44	15	M.R.
Bouldin, Mrs. Wm	46	19	E.R.
Bradley, Miss	44	22	E.R.
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Breed, Mrs. Wm	44	29	E.R.
Breinig, Mrs. G. M.	4.6	25	E.R.
Britton, Mrs. Chas. P.	66	12	M.R.
Brooks, Mrs. Frank M	4.	6	M.R.
Brown, Mrs. Pratt A	66	ΙI	M.R.
Bruce, Mrs. M. Linn	"	18	E.R.
Brush, Miss Marion R	4.4	5	M.R.
Bryan, Mrs. Wm	**	6	M.R.
Bullowa, Miss	66	28	E.R.
Bull, Mrs. J. Edgar	6.	4	M.R.
Burt, Mrs. Geo. H	"		M.R.
Butterfield, Mrs. D	"	7	M.R.
BYRD, MISS WINIFRED	44	13	M.R.
Byrne, Mrs. James	66	9	M.R.

# MEMBERS AND THEIR GUESTS

Caldwell, Mrs. A	Table		M.R.
Campbell, Mrs. E. T	44	24	E.R.
CARPENTER, Mrs. Philip		21	E.R.
Chase, Mrs. A. C	4.6	19	E.R.
Church, Mrs. E. W			M.R.
CLARKSON, Mrs. Jas. S	**	2	M.R.
Cooper, Mrs. Morris	6.6	26	E.R.
Conger, Mrs. H. C	"	6	M.R.
CORNING, Mrs. F. G	4.6	19	E.R.
Costikyan, Mrs. M. N	* 4	26	E.R.
Coult, Miss	"	17	M.R.
Crane, Miss	4.6	19	E.R.
DAVIS, MRS. VERNON M	"	7	M.R.
Day, Miss Alice	"	8	M.R.
DAY, MRS. B. H	"	21	E.R.
DAY, MRS. JOHN C	44	8	M.R.
DAY, MISS KATHERINE	44	8	M.R.
DAVISON, MRS. G. W	"	12	M.R.
DEEVES, Mrs. RICHARD	"	22	E.R.
DEMOREST, Mrs. WM. CURTIS	44	1	M.R.
DEWING, Mrs. L. H.	44	28	E.R.
Dexter, Mrs. H. C.	"	29	E.R.
Dollner, Miss	44	2	M.R.
Dorsett, Miss	44	8	M.R.
DUNN, MRS. RALPH	44	20	E.R.
DOWN, PIRO, KIMI II			
Earle, Mrs. J. Walter	"	6	M.R.
EATON, Mrs. Laura A. M.	44		M.R.
EATON, MISS RUTH L	"		M.R.
EHRMANN, Mrs. Ernest	46		M.R.
EHRMANN, MISS N	"		M.R.
Elsperg, Mrs.	"		M.R.
EMERY, Mrs. J. H.	"	1	M.R.
Erlanger, Miss Ray	"	15	M.R.
LALANGIA, MISS ICHI		13	111.10.
FLOYD, MRS. C. M.	46	1.4	M.R.
Forsheim, Mrs. A.	"		M.R.
FOWLER, MRS. C. H.	46	-	M.R.
Fox, Mrs. Joseph	"	23	
FRIEND, MISS	"	26	
Fuller, Miss Elizabeth N.	"	14	M.R.
Fulton, Miss Helena M.	"	21	E.R.
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GAFFNEY, Mrs. E. St. J	l able		
GIFFORD, Mrs. J. M.	44	21	E.R.
GILBERT, MISS ESTHER R	"	24	E.R.
GILMAN, MRS. THEO. P	44		M.R. M.R.
GLEASON, Mrs. Henry	"	7	M.R.
Goessling, Miss Anna L	66	5 28	E.R.
Graham, Miss	"		E.R.
Gray, Miss	66	19 20	E.R.
Griffenhagen, Miss Madeline	6.	20	E.R.
Griffenhagen, Mrs. W. S.	66		
Greenbaum, Mrs. S		23	E.R.
HALDENSTEIN, MRS. I.	"	25	E.R.
Hart, Mrs. Julius	44	23	
Hastings, Mrs.	44	_	M.R.
Hatch, Mrs. E. B.	44	8	M.R.
Hayes, Miss	"	17	M.R.
HERMANN, Mrs. M. C.	"	26	E.R.
Herzog, Mrs. Paul M	46		M.R.
Hirsch, Mrs. Morris J	"	23	E.R.
Hoffienz, Mrs. R. H.	44	25	E.R.
Hollander, Mrs. Jos. L	6+	5	
HORD, Mrs. WM. B.		20	E.R.
Howard, Mrs. O. O.		4	M.R.
Howard, Mrs. Harry	. 6		M.R.
Hubbard, Mrs. R. K.	44	2.1	
Humphireys, Miss	66	13	M.R.
HUNDLEY, MRS. OSCAR R.	44	27	E.R.
TIONDLEI, MRS. OSCAR IX.		-/	1,10
JERMYN, MRS. M. N.	44	I.4	M.R.
Johnston, Mrs. J. R	66	28	
Jones, Mrs. E. A.	44	ΙI	M.R.
KATHAN, MRS. REID A	44	13	M.R.
KEENER, MRS. WM. A	"	12	M.R.
Kenyon, Mrs. A. D.	44	10	M.R.
Kenyon, Miss Mary	"	10	M.R.
Kenyon, Mrs. R. N	"	10	M.R.
Kenyon, Mrs. W. H.	44		M.R.
Kimpson, Mrs. P. T.		5	M.R.
KLOUS, MISS BERTHA J	"	20	E.R.
KLOUS, MISS LAURA	"	20	E.R.
Knapp, Mrs. Lucien	44	4	M.R.

### MEMBERS AND THEIR GUESTS

Knight, Mrs. Geo. H	Table		
Knox, Mrs. E. M.	"	3	M.R.
KUGELMAN, MRS. J. G.	**	3	M.R.
Lauterbach, Mrs. Edw.	"	•	M.R.
Leaveraft, Miss Agnes C		_	M.R.
Leaveraft, Mrs. J. Edgar	"	-	M.R.
Lehmaier, Mrs. J. S.		_	M.R.
Levy, Mrs. Leo	4.6		M.R.
Lewi, Mrs. Isidor			M.R.
Lewis, Mrs. R. V.	+ 4	6	M.R.
LIBBEY, MISS EDITH F	66	21	E.R.
Libbey, Mrs. O. B	"	1.4	M.R.
LITTLE, MRS. JOHN	"	18	E.R.
LOEB, MRS. WM., JR	4.6	11	M.R.
Lynch, Mrs. J. H		22	E.R.
Lyon, Mrs. Whitney	44	13	M.R.
Maas, Mrs	4.6	18	E.R.
Marks, Mrs. M. M	"	23	E.R.
Marshall, Mrs. Louis	6.	16	M.R.
Martinez, Mrs. A	+6	1.4	M.R.
MILLER, MRS. E. M. F	"	a18	M.R.
MILLER, MRS. M. C.	+4	a18	M.R.
Morey, Mrs. L. A	"	9	M.R.
MORGENTHAU, MRS. Hy	+4	23	E.R.
MORGENTHAU, MRS. M	"	23	E.R.
Morris, Mrs. Fred'k P	64	a 18	M.R.
MORRIS, MISS LELIA E	**	a18	M.R.
Moskowitz, Mrs. Louis	**	20	E.R.
Moskowitz, Miss Bertha J	44	24	E.R.
Murphy, Mrs. W. D.	44	9	M.R.
Myzatt, Mrs. H. S	"	25	E.R.
McCall, Mrs. Edw. E.	"	II	M.R.
McClenahan, Mrs. J.	44	12	M.R.
McDavitt, Mrs. John J	"	21	E.R.
McEnroe, Miss May	16	5	M.R.
McLean, Miss	.4	18	E.R.
McLean, Mrs. Donald	44	7	M.R.
McMillan, Mrs. S	"	12	M.R.
MCMILLAN, MRS. S		1.4	211.17.
Naumburg, Mrs. M	"	1.4	M.R.
Niles, Mrs. T. E.	44		E.R.
TVILES, IVIKS. I. E		ت بد	D. X.

Ochs, Mrs. A. S.	Table	e 3	M.R.
Odell, Mrs. B. B., Jr	"	3	M.R.
Ommen, Mrs. A. E.	"	29	E.R.
OWEN, Mrs. J. S.	"	9	M.R.
Paddock, Miss	"	9	M.R.
Paddock, Mrs. C. H	"	9	M.R.
Parsons, Mrs. Herbert	"	2	M.R.
Patrick, Mrs. C. H	"	8	M.R.
Pearce, Mrs. J. H	"	13	M.R.
PLANT, Mrs. Joseph	"	25	E.R.
RHEIN, MRS. M. L.	"	25	E.R.
RHODES, MRS. BRADFORD	"	a18	M.R.
RICKERT, MRS. E. J	"	29	E.R.
ROBINSON, Mrs. Douglas	6.	2	M.R.
ROCHE, Mrs. Edward G	66	20	E.R.
ROE, MRS. GILBERT E	4.4	20	E.R.
ROGERS, MRS. JAMES H	••	5	M.R.
Rosenberg, Mrs. M. T.		26	E.R.
Rosenblum, Mrs. Jacob	**	20	E.R.
RUDD, Miss	**	17	M.R.
		•	
SANGER, MISS S. E.	66	ΙO	M.R.
Scheuerman, Mrs. H. L.	4.6	16	M.R.
SCHOONMAKER, MRS. S. V.	44	28	E.R.
Schryock, Mrs. Thos. J.		II	M.R.
Scott, Mrs. E. W.	4.6	11	M.R.
SCOTT, MRS. WALLACE		11	M.R.
Searles, Mrs. A. R.		24	E.R.
SLEICHER, MRS. JOHN A.	66		M.R.
SHERIN, MRS. C. E.	44	29	E.R.
SHILLABER, MRS. W. R.	"	28	E.R.
SLEICHER, MISS MARY PECKHAM	"		M.R.
SMITH, Mrs. Jesse M.	"	10	M.R.
SPOTTS, Mrs. RALPH L.	"	16	M.R.
STANWOOD, MRS. JAMES B	"	10	M.R.
STEARNS, MRS. RICHARD H.	44	13	M.R.
STERN, MISS IRMA	"	3	M.R.
STERN, MRS. LEOPOLD	66	-	M.R.
STERN, MRS. LEOPOLD STERN, MRS. LOUIS	"	3	M.R.
STERNAU, MRS. ALBERT	44	25	E.R.
STERNAU, MRS. ALBERT STEVENS, MRS.	66	-5 7	M.R.
SIEVENS, DIKS		/	111.11.

Stewart, Mrs. John K	Table	7	M.R.
Stewart, Mrs. John A	44	21	E.R.
STILES, MRS. MARK D	46	17	M.R.
STRATTON, MRS. F. A	**	12	M.R.
STRAUS, MRS. OSCAR S	44	3	M.R.
Strauss, Mrs. S	* 6	15	M.R.
STREETER, MISS JULIA	66	21	E.R.
Sulzberger, Mrs. F	44	16	M.R.
Sutro, Mrs. Richard	"	25	E.R.
Taft, Mrs. Hy. W.	46	9	M.R.
TASKER, MRS. FRED E.	44	22	E.R.
TERBELL, MISS H. B.	44	24	E.R.
THORNE, Mrs. Sam'l, Jr.	44	24	E.R.
Topakyan, Mrs. H. H.	66	26	E.R.
TOPAKTAN, MIRS. II. II		20	13.10.
UPHAM, Mrs.	44	4	M.R.
VANDERHOEF, MRS. HARMAN BLAUVELT		1	M.R.
Van Pelt, Mrs. W. J	4.6	18	E.R.
VROOMAN, MRS. JOHN W	"	ΙI	M.R.
W. M. W. D.	66	т	M.R.
WAKEMAN, MRS. W. F.	44		M.R.
Wetmore, Mrs. Edmund	66	22	E.R.
West, Miss	"		E.R.
West, Mrs. J. C.	66	29 18	E.R.
WHITEHEAD, MRS. H. H	66		M.R.
Wickersham, Mrs. G. W.	66	9 I	M.R.
Wilson, Miss Agnes B	6.	17	M.R.
Wilson, Miss Daisy B	66	5	M.R.
WILSON, MRS. FRED H.	66	5 1	M.R.
Wilson, Mrs. Geo. T.	66	27	E.R.
Wilson, Mrs. H. B.	66	17	M.R.
Wise, Mrs. M. S.	66	•	E.R.
Wolf, Mrs. Simson	66	23 18	E.R.
Woodward, Mrs. John	"	10	M.R.
Wright, Mrs. Merle St. Croix		10	M.K.
Young, Mrs. C. H	44	12	M.R.
Young, Mrs. J. A.	"		M.R.
Yeomans, Mrs. George D	"	18	E.R.

### **MENU**

Pamplemousse avec cerises au marasquin

Consommé a la Bamia

Crème St. Germain

Radis Olives Celeri Amandes salees

Cotelettes de Bass a la Washington Salade de Concombres

Cassolettes de Ris de Veau au nouveau siecle

Poitrine de Poulet du printemps roti a la Bourgeoise

Asperges, sauce Hollandaise

Sorbet de Fantaisie

Canard tete rouge roti

Hominy frit

Salade de Saison

Gateaux assortis

Petits fours

Fruits

Cafe

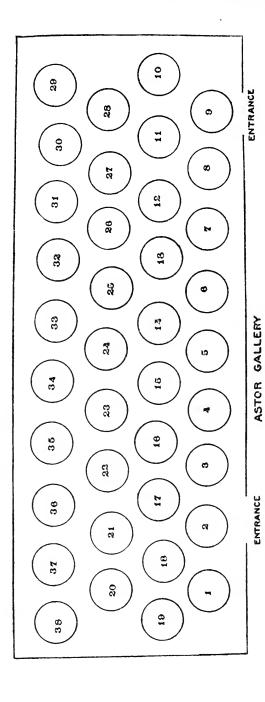
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry G. H. Mumm's Selected Brut White Rock Apollinaris

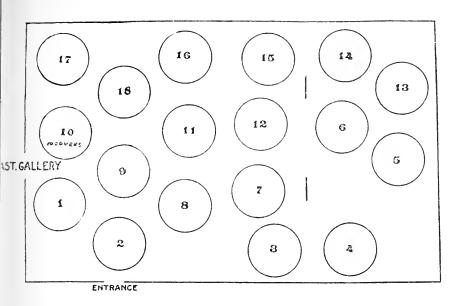
The Waldorf-Astoria

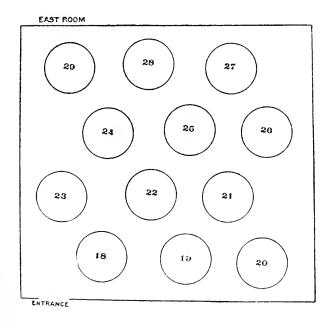
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Diagram of Banquet Hall.

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# THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

FEBRUARY TWELFTH, MDCDVI



Mar Anon.

National



### **PROCEEDINGS**

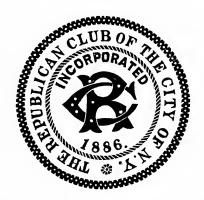
# AT THE TWENTIETH

# ANNUAL LINCOLN DINNER

OF THE

# REPUBLICAN CLUB

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK



HELD AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA CELEBRATING
THE NINETY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSAY OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1906

THE THINTING CO.

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

### **EMANCIPATOR**

### MARTYR

BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809

ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1837

**ELECTED TO CONGRESS 1846** 

ELECTED SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1860

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,
JANUARY 1, 1863

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, NOVEMBER, 1864

ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865

# OFFICERS 1906

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1st Vice-President
M. LINN BRUCE

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3d Vice-President CHARLES H. YOUNG

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OF THE

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LOUIS STERN

HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN

Ex-Officio

# **ADDRESSES**

# General HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN President of the Club, Presiding

GraceRev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, D. D., LL. D.
Abraham LincolnGeneral Horace Porter
The Republican Party
Shall the United States make its own laws?  Hon. James Thompson McCleary
The State of New York

The President of the Club, the Honorable Henry Edwin Tremain, called upon the Reverend Robert Stuart MacArthur, D.D., LL. D., to say grace.

### **GRACE**

Almighty and Everlasting God! We give thee humble and hearty thanks that in every crisis in our national life Thou hast given us great leaders—men brave, wise and true. Especially at this time do we thank Thee for him whose birthday we commemorate. We praise Thy name for his heroic patience, his fervent patriotism, his unswerving loyalty and his intense humanity. May we live for the great principles for which he lived and died!

Remember, O Lord! with Thy most gracious favor Thy servant, the President of the United States. Bless our beloved land. May we be a people loving mercy, justice and truth, obeying law and fearing God. Grant, O God! that America may nobly do her part among all the nations of the earth to hasten the day of peace on earth and good will to men. Amen!

# INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS

OF

# GEN. HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN

President of the Club

Ladies and Gentlemen: The Republican Club bids you welcome to this stately celebration. We recall with satisfaction that in the establishment of to-day as a holiday, this Club was a pioneeer. Glorious as is the reflection of the immortal name that impels this patriotic homage, it is not alone the man, the human character, that is glowing through the years with perpetual radiance. It is also the heroic leader of a party—the party that was and happily is yet the party of the people. (Applause).

The historic associations which cluster about the name of Lincoln are summoned by the observance of this holiday, to the forefront of American public thought, "lest we forget," for one generation after another is prone to disregard the lessons taught by the lives of their fathers.

From the life and times of Abraham Lincoln there may justly be drawn the uplifting thought that wherever there is American manhood, there cannot exist American slavehood. (Applause).

So, in the political life of the American citizen, there must be no chains that bind him to a "system"—be it a system of high finance, or of low finance, or of no finance at all—no chains that bind him to a dogma, to a dollar, or to a combination of dollars, to a fetich, a delusion, a blind partisanship, or to the devices of a sectional oligarchy, unhappily not yet extinct.

The emancipation that is signalized by the name of Lincoln is that of a pure and lofty citizenship, that heeds not the peril of life, the temptations of personal gain, the temptations of corporate intrigue, of vicious greed for power, the temptations to subjugate, to misrepresent or to repress the voter; an emancipa-

tion into a righteous atmosphere that in every state shall vivify an honest electorate, and in every city and hamlet, in every section, shall secure the establishment, according to the American instinct, of a fair standard of political manhood. (Applause).

Now, gentlemen, we will proceed to the real business of the evening.

In announcing our usual first toast, I will read the telegraphic response to it, and ask then that you will all rise and lift your

glasses to the sentiment.

Last year we had with us the Chief Magistrate of the United States (applause), and this year, in his necessary absence, he says, in a telegram received this evening:

"Pray extend to the members of the Republican Club and their guests at the Lincoln Dinner to-night my heartiest greetings and best wishes for a successful occasion. Theodore Roosevelt." (Applause.)

I propose: The President of the United States.

(The toast was drunk standing, while the band played and the company sang "America.")

Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Members of the Republican Club: This is the first opportunity we have had, after the notable career of our fellow member as Ambassador of the United States at the Republic of France, to greet him at our own board. In response to the toast "Abraham Lincoln," I need not introduce to you General Horace Porter. (Great applause and cheering.)

### ADDRESS OF

# GENERAL HORACE PORTER

Mr. President and Fellow Members of the Republican Club: Abraham Lincoln was of humble birth; he early had to struggle with the trials of misfortune and to learn the first lessons of life in the severe school of adversity. He came from that class which he always alluded to as the plain people. He always possessed their confidence, he never lost his hold on their affections. He believed that the government was made for the people, and not the people for the government, and that true Republicanism was like a torch—the more it is shaken in the hands of the people the brighter it burns. (Applause.)

If at the height of his power any one had sneered at him on account of his humble origin, he might well have replied, like the Marshal of France, who was raised from the ranks to a dukedom, when he told the haughty nobles of Vienna, who boasted of their long lines of descent and refused to associate with him, "I am an ancestor; you are only descendants." (Laughter and applause.)

Abraham Lincoln possessed in a remarkable degree that most uncommon of all virtues, common sense. With him there was no practising the arts of the demagogue, no posing for effect, no attitudinizing in public, no mawkish sentimentality. There was none of that puppyism so often bred by power. There was none of that dogmatism that Dr. Johnson said was only puppyism grown to maturity. (Laughter and applause.)

While his mind was one great storehouse of facts and useful information, he laid no claim to any knowledge he did not possess. He believed with Addison that pedantry in learning is like hypocrisy in religion, a form of knowledge without the power of it.

While he was singularly adroit and patient in smoothing down the ruffled feathers of friends who did not understand him,

or even of political opponents, he wasted no time upon the absolute recalcitrants. He never attempted to massage the back of a political porcupine. (Laughter and applause.) And, as he once said himself, he always found it was a losing game to try to shovel fleas across a barnyard. (Laughter.)

I have often thought how few there are to-day alive who knew Abraham Lincoln intimately, and had conversed with him. His immediate contemporaries have fallen like the leaves of autumn.

I shall never forget, for it is a circumstance that is indelibly engraved upon my memory, the first day it was my privilege to look upon the features of that illustrious man.

It was just forty-two years ago when General Grant came from the West with his staff, to receive the commission of Lieutenant General, which gave him command of all the armies of the Republic. (Applause.) He arrived, late in the evening, at the hotel, and, hearing that Mr. Lincoln was holding a reception in the White House, he and his staff went there quietly. Notwithstanding the years of co-operation of those two men and their extensive correspondence, Mr. Lincoln and General Grant had never met. As the general entered the reception room he was elbowed and jostled by the crowd. No one knew him. When he came into the blueroom Mr. Lincoln's quick eye caught sight of him, recognized him by the portraits of him he had seen, and, stepping forward, reached out his long, angular arm, seized the General by the hand, drew him close up to him and said to Mrs. Lincoln: "Why, here is General Grant. What a surprise! What a delight." And there the two stood conversing. Their figures formed a striking contrast—General Grant 5 feet 8 inches in height, standing with his head somewhat bowed, Lincoln towering above him, 6 feet 4 inches tall. That night Mr. Lincoln wore a dress suit with a turned down collar a couple of sizes too large, and a cravat carelessly tied. There was something awkward and angular in his movements, but nothing that bordered upon the grotesque. There they stood conversing intimately for some It was a strange sight to watch the first meeting of those two men, one in the cabinet, the other in the camp, into whose hands Providence had seemed to place for a time the destinies of the Republic. It was fortunate for the country that they co-operated as patriots, that they had souls too great for rivalry, hearts too noble for jealousy. Throughout that long and bitter struggle for the Nation's life they stood shoulder to shoulder like the men in the Grecian phalanx of old, locking their shields together against a common foe, and teaching the world it is time to abandon the path of ambition when it becomes so narrow that two cannot walk it abreast. (Applause.)

Their acquaintance ripened into a genuine affection, and Mr. Lincoln three times came down to visit General Grant at his head-quarters at City Point when our armies were investing Richmond and Petersburg, and when he sat about the campfire on a camp chair, his legs crossed, or, rather, one of those long legs wrapped around the other, sweeping away with his large hand the smoke of the fire as it blew in his face, we listened to the words of wisdom and eloquence that fell from his lips, and to the inimitable stories he told until those evenings in their pleasure rivalled the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

When he visited the camp just before the final movement began—the Appomattox campaign—he stepped over with the Adjutant General to the telegraph operator's tent, to get the first sight of the dispatches he expected from Washington. There he saw on the floor three little kittens crawling about, and the great man sat down in a chair and picked them up tenderly, put them in his lap, stroked their fur and drew the skirts of his coat around them to keep them warm, and he said to the Adjutant General: "Here are three little motherless waifs; I hope you will take good care of them." "Oh, yes, was the reply, "we will give them to the camp cook, and he will take care of them." "And will they get some good milk every day?" "Oh, yes," said the Adjutant General." And three times I saw the President go to that tent during his visit and pick up those little kittens, fondle them and take out his handkerchief and wipe their eyes as they lay in his lap purring their gratitude. It seemed a strange sight to us on the eve of a battle, when every one was thinking only of the science of destruction, to see those little creatures caressed by the hand that by a stroke of the pen had struck the shackles from four millions of bondsmen, that had signed the commission of every officer in that gallant army, from the General in Chief to the humblest Lieutenant. It was a very trivial circumstance, but it showed more than greater acts the childlike simplicity that was mingled with the majestic grandeur of his nature. (Applause.)

He came down to camp just after he had been renominated to the Presidency. We were talking about how the Electoral College was composed, and he said: "Of all our colleges, the Electoral College is the only one where they choose their own masters."

And then, in speaking to General Butler about the historical fact that every place General Grant had ever taken had been held, never yielded up, Mr. Lincoln said: "When General Grant once gets possessed of a place he seems to hang on to it as if he had inherited it." (Laughter and applause.)

There was an officer cleaning his sword at the campfire. Mr. Lincoln came up, looked at it, took it in his hand, and said: "That is a formidable weapon, but it don't look half as dangerous to me as once did a Kentucky bowie knife. One night I passed through the outskirts of Louisville when suddenly a man sprang from a dark alley and drew out a bowie knife. It looked three times as long as that sword, though I don't suppose it really was. He flourished it in front of me. It glistened in the moonlight, and for several minutes he seemed to try to see how near he could come to cutting off my nose without quite doing it. Finally he said: 'Can you lend me five dollars on that?' I never reached in my pocket for money as quick in the whole course of my life, and, handing him a bill, said: 'There's ten dollars, neighbor. Now put up your scythe.'" (Laughter.)

He arrived the next time a few days after the colored troops had been successful in making an assault, and remarked: "I am glad the black boys have done well. I must go out and see them." He rode out with General Grant and staff, and the word was passed along to the colored troops that the President was coming, and then the cry arose everywhere, "Thar's Massa Linkum," and "Ole Fader Abraham is a-comin'," and they shouted, cheered, laughed, got down on their knees and prayed, fondled his horse,

and some rushed off to tell their comrades that they had even kissed the hem of his garment. Mr. Lincoln was very much affected; he had his hat off, the tears were in his eyes, and his voice was so choked with emotion that he could scarcely respond to the salutations. It was a memorable sight, to see the liberated paying their homage to the great liberator. He remarked on the way back to camp: "When we were enlisting the colored troops there was great opposition to it, but I said to some of my critics one day, 'Well, as long as we are trying to send every able-bodied man to the front to save this country, I guess we had all better be a little color blind." (Laughter.) I can express my satisfaction with what they have accomplished down here something like an oldtime abolitionist did upon another occasion in Illinois. He went to Chicago, and his friends took him to see Forrest play Othello. He didn't know it was a white man blacked up for the purpose, and after the play was over said: "Well, all sectional prejudice aside, and making due allowance for my partiality for the race, darned me if I don't think the nigger held his own with any on 'em." (Laughter.)

I will only mention one more of those stories, for it greatly amused us one night in camp. I had in my hand a grain of the powder manufactured for the big guns. It was as large as a walnut. He asked: "Is that a grain of powder? Well, it's larger than the powder we used to use down in Sangamon County. Before the country newspapers were published the fellows merchandizing there used to avail of the time before the preacher arrived at the weekly prayer meetings to announce what goods they had received from the East. A man got up one night and said: 'Brethren, before the preacher gets here I want to say that I have just received a new invoice of sporting powder. The grains are so fine you can scarcely see them with the naked eye, and polished up so bright you can stand up and comb your hair in front of 'em just as if it was a looking glass.' There was a rival powder merchant in the congregation who was boiling over with rage to find his competitor getting so much cheap advertising, who rose and said: 'Brethren, I hope you won't believe a durned word Brother Smith has told you about that powder. I have seen it myself. Every lump is as big as a lump of stove coal, and I pledge you my word that any one of you could put a barrel of that powder on your shoulder and march squar' through hell without any danger of an explosion.'" (Laughter.)

There are two names of Presidents that will always be inseparably associated in our minds—Washington and Lincoln. But from the manner in which modern historians magnify trivial acts you would suppose one had spent his entire life in cutting down trees and the other in splitting them up into rails. There was one marked difference between them—Washington could not tell a story; Lincoln always could. (Laughter.)

But he told them not for the anecdote, but to clinch a fact, to point a moral.

Ah, it was that humor of his that was his safety valve. It lightened his mind and relieved it for the time from the great responsibilities that were weighing upon him. He could cut the sting from the keenest criticism with his wit, he could gild disappointment with a joke. He knew better than most men that in speech wit is to eloquence what in music melody is to harmony.

But his mind was not always attuned to mirth; its chords were too often set to strains of sadness. There was the slaughter in the field, the depletion of the Treasury, complications which arose. All these were so appalling that sometimes even the great soul of Lincoln seemed ready to melt. But just when the gloom was blackest he never, never took counsel of his fears. He always had the courage of his convictions. He never had occasion to look to the past with regret, nor to the future with apprehension. He had that sublime faith which is content to leave the efforts to man, the results to God. (Applause.)

When hope seemed fading and courage failing, when he was surrounded on all sides by doubting Thomases, unbelieving Sadducees and discontented Catalines, as the Danes once destroyed the hearing of their war steeds in order that they might not be affrighted by the din of battle, so Abraham Lincoln turned a deaf ear to all doubts and despondency about him and exhibited an unswerving, an unbounded faith in the justice of the cause and the integrity of the Union. (Applause.)

His was the faith that could see in the storm cloud a bow of promise, that could hear in the discords of the present the harmonies of the future.

Singular man! He was a Hercules, not an Adonis.

We learn little in this world from precept—much from example. Patterns are better followed than rules.

For ages after the battle of Thermopylæ every Greek school child was taught to recite each day the names of the three hundred heroes who fell in the defence of that pass. It would be a crowning act of patriotism if every American school child could be taught each day to contemplate the exalted character and utter the inspiring name of Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.)

Singular man! No one can pluck a single laurel from his brow, no one can lessen the measure of his fame. Marvellous man! In the annals of all history we fail to find another whose life had been so peaceful, whose nature so gentle, and yet who was called upon to marshal the hosts of an aroused people and for four long years to conduct a bloody, relentless, fratricidal war.

In the annals of history we fail to find another whose education was that of the Cabinet, not the camp, and yet who died a more heroic death.

It has seldom fallen to the lot of man to strike the shackles from the limbs of bondmen and liberate a race. It has seldom fallen to the lot of man to die the death of an honored martyr, with his robes of office still about him, his heart at peace with his fellowmen, his soul at peace with his God, at the moment of the restoration of his country to peace within her borders, to peace with all the world. (Applause.)

We did not bury him in a Roman Pantheon, in a domed St. Paul's, or in an historic Westminster Abbey. We gave him nobler sepulchre; we laid him to rest in the soil his efforts had saved. That tomb will forever be the Mecca of all patriotic American citizens. Future ages will pause to read the inscription on its portals, and the prayers and praises of a redeemed and regenerated people will rise from that grave as incense rises from holy places, pointing out even to the angels in heaven where rest the ashes of him who had reached the highest pinnacle of earthly glory and covered the earth with his renown.

It is only now that Abraham Lincoln has receded from us far enough in history to enable us to see him in his true proportions.

A celebrated sculptor in the fourteenth century in Florence was commanded to make a colossal statue, which was to surmount an historic cathedral. When it was placed at the base of the cathedral, the ropes arranged for hoisting it, and it was there unveiled, the crowd jeered and hooted and criticised unmercifully the sculptor. It was all out of proportion; it was a failure. But soon the ropes began to tighten, and as the statue moved up into the air the crowd ceased to jeer, and finally, when it was placed upon the pinnacle at the proper focal distance as intended by the great sculptor, who created it, the sneers turned to plaudits, and the people then saw it in all the beauty of its true proportions.

And so Abraham Lincoln has so far receded from us in history that he is now in the proper focal distance. We can now measure all his great qualities as they appear in their true beauty and symmetry.

I am glad there is a movement on foot to purchase the farm upon which he was born. (Applause.) It is well that it should be redeemed from individual ownership. It should be made the repository of all the interesting relics connected with him. It ought to be the seat of a national museum and a national park.

He is gone from us now, crowned with the sublimity of martyrdom. We have bidden a last farewell to him who was the gentlest of all spirits, noblest of all hearts, liberator of a race, savior of a Republic, martyr, whose sepulchre is human hearts. (Great applause and cheering.)

President Tremain: We are favored to-night with the attendance here of one of the early members of the Club, who has fought for the Republican party in sunshine and in storm, in the ranks as a private without reward, and as the honored and selected leader, without reward, but who happily now is seated in the councils of the nation, from which he has journeyed to receive our weclome to him to-night. We ask him to respond to the toast of "The Republican Party," Hon. Jacob Sloat Fassett, Representative in Congress from the State of New York. (Applause.)

#### ADDRESS OF

# HON. JACOB SLOAT FASSETT

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow Republicans: I presume it is not as a member of Congress in his first term that I am welcomed here to-night, because the duty of a freshman in Congress is to remain muzzled. (Laughter.) But, thanks to the Pennsylvania Railroad and your committee, I am off the reservation. (Laughter.)

Before I begin I want to say that all that General Porter has said of this wonderfully great man was said in tribute to a man whose greatness was developed, whose character was formed, by consecrated devotion to the principles of the Republican party. (Applause.)

I have been invited as a Republican, by a Republican club, to make a speech from a Republican standpoint, having for its theme, "The Republican party."

I am a partisan, but I trust not so bitter a partisan as to be unfair in the treatment of this attractive theme. As an American citizen I glory in the triumph and advance of our country during the last fifty years, an advance probably the most amazing in the history of the world. As a Republican, I take just pride in the measure our grand old party has contributed toward this marvellous growth.

This being a Republican occasion, it is fit and proper for us to indulge in a reasonable amount of boasting, and we will leave to caviling opponents the pleasure of pointing out any failures or mistakes or shortcomings which they may think they detect in our career. We will warm ourselves in the splendor of our radiant achievements and let our critics grow cold in the shadow of the sun spots which they think they detect.

No mere political party ever originated in purposes more un-

selfish or was animated by courage more undaunted or justified by accomplishments more desirable or more enduring. The Republican party sprang into being as the champion of human liberty, as the defender of the dignity and worth of human labor, as the foe of prejudice and caste and unequal rights. It was founded in the desire to save the nation whole and save it free, in the determination to wipe out the shame of slavery and vindicate the right of every man to the fruits of his own labor. Equality of human opportunity, equality of all men, of all colors, before the eye of the law as in the sight of God, was the first ideal of the Republican party. Considerations of domestic policy and foreign relations came later. Having established the right of every man to the fruits of his own labor, the party next devoted itself to enhancing the value of those fruits. Having made the nation free, the party proceeded to make the nation rich, and having made the nation rich, it proceeded to make the nation great, and now, having brought the nation to a position where it is at once the greatest, the richest, the freest in the world, the Republican party is wedded to the proposition of making it the most useful and beneficent nation in the world. (Applause.)

For more than half a century the history of the party has been the history of the country, the story of the life of one cannot be told without at the same time narrating the story of the life of the other, and to describe the achievements of the party or the progress of the country for fifty years in fifty minutes is a task far beyond the ability of man. I can only briefly touch upon some of the salient points. I shall be unable to lay claim to all the credit which I think should be given to the party, and yet I know I shall seem guilty of laying claim to too much, but only in the eyes of our critics.

For forty-six years, with the exception of eight only, we have had the Presidency, for all but two years we have had either one house or the other, and for thirty of the forty-six years we have had entire control of the federal government. Having had thus all the power most of the time, we have assumed all the responsibility. We cannot escape it if we would, and we would not escape it if we could. To us must be attributed all the blame, wherever blame is

due: to us must be attributed all the credit, wherever credit is due. We have during all these years shaped all the legislation, all the executive acts, all foreign treaties. We have created the national policies and enacted the laws. We have stood at the helm and directed the course of the ship of state, and whatever in the conditions which have surrounded us may be properly attributed to the administration of the powers of government may be correctly and properly claimed by the Republican party; and as upon us has been the entire responsibility, so upon us must be the praise or blame for the entire results. By what we have done we have a right to demand to be judged. We found the treasury empty, and we filled it; we found the public credit dead, and we resurrected it; we found the nation shattered, and we restored it; we found four million of its people slaves, and we freed them; we found the army and navy disorganized, and we reorganized and reconstructed them; we found thirty-one states, we now have forty-five; our boundaries touched the Atlantic and the Pacific, now the sun never sinks upon the Stars and Stripes; we found two million farms, we now have six million farms. Then our national wealth was sixteen billions of dollars, now it is a hundred billions of dollars; then France and Germany and Great Britain each was richer than we, now we are richer than France and Germany combined, and nearly twice as rich as Great Britain; then we were twenty-four millions of inhabitants, partly slaves, now we are eighty-three millions, and all are free; then we followed the world in manufacturing, and now the world follows us; then we had one hundred and forty thousand four hundred and thirty-three manufacturing establishments, and now we have five hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and thirtyfour: the establishments have increased five times in number and twenty times in value; they then employed a million hands, they now employ five and a half million hands; then we transacted our business with four hundred and thirty-four millions of dollars, now we have two billion six hundred million of dollars; then there were in the savings banks less than one hundred and fifty millions, now more than three billions, or more

than twenty times as much; then we had thirty thousand miles of railroad in operation, now two hundred and thirty thousand; then we had less than twenty thousand miles of telegraph lines, now about five million miles; then we had no telephone lines, now over five millions of miles; then we made no steel at all, now we make fourteen millions of tons a year. We have the least debt per capita of any important nation, and in spite of alleged extravagance we spend less per capita for government than any nation in Europe or America. It costs us six dollars and eighty-one cents per capita per year; it costs Canada and Germany each over nine dollars per year; France, over nineteen dollars and ninety-three cents, and the United Kingdom twenty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents.

These figures are so enormous as to bewilder the imagination, but our progress has not been merely physical and material. The radiant energies of eighty-three millions of free people have not been confined to advancing in one direction. We have not merely become eighty-three millions of the freest, richest and most productive and progressive people in the world; but, occupation for occupation, profession for profession, calling for calling, we are better paid, better dressed, better fed, have better homes, are better educated, give more to charities, to churches and to schools, have more and better means of transportation and communication, have more and better newspapers, have at readier command more of all the things spiritual, material and social that make life better worth living than any other people in the world. (Applause.)

The whole trend and tendency of Republican endeavor has been to open wide the doors of opportunity, to firmly establish all the great freedoms—freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of action, freedom to grow and develop manward and Godward along the lines of individual strength and capacity. It means to-day a wider outlook and a better chance in life for a child to be born under the Stars and Stripes than to be born under any other flag that salutes the

sun. (Applause.)

But these things have not come to pass by accident, they

have not grown up out of the soil by chance or dropped down ready made from the skies. They have been brought to pass by years of struggle; they have been created by years of high endeavor, intelligently, aggressively, beneficently applied; they have come as a harvest to a lifetime of patient and patriotic plowing and sowing, cultivating and pruning; they have come against opposition and criticism, against obstruction and misinterpretation; they have come; and we have every right to claim that how they came as they did and when they did largely because of our party, the people's party, the party of Lincoln and liberty, of Grant and victory, of McKinley and protection, of Roosevelt and prosperity; and because that party has faced all its problems with clear conviction and solved them with courageous wisdom. (Applause.) We demand—and I insist we have every right to demand—that our politics and our administrations shall be judged by their fruits. From its first year to this, its latest, the Republican party has pursued a consistent and continuous course. It has applied the light as it has been given to see the light, it has always done what at the time seemed best to do; and so it has come to pass that, having had exceptional opportunities, and having met them with exceptional ability every time the party has been in power, Democrats and Republicans alike have been exceptionally blessed, for Republican prosperities, like the Lord's rain, fall alike on the just and the unjust, and while our Democratic neighbors have been pelting us mercilessly with the stones of fair and unfair criticism they have, at the same time, been holding out their aprons to catch the golden fruits shaken from the Republican tree of prosperity.

They tell us, however, that we have no right to claim credit for the vast results of our undertakings; that to us is not due the growth and prosperity which have come to us in the last fifty years; that but for us our prosperity would have been vastly greater; that we did not create the climate, nor the soil, nor the lakes, nor the rivers, nor the mines, nor the forests; that Providence has done it all. Our reply to this is that, while it is true that we did not create the soil, nor the forests, nor the rivers, nor the climate, we did create the opportunities to

utilize all these magnificent resources of nature to their best advantage; and we challenge a contrast between what has been done with these resources under our administration and what our adjoining neighbors north and south have done with similar resources, and we challenge further a contrast with what our Democratic friends have done when they themselves have had the power and control. If it be true that Providence has done it all, our reply is that Providence seems to have retired from business whenever the Democratic party has come into power. If Providence is willing to co-operate solely with the Republican party it would seem wise for the American people never to seek to dissolve the partnership.

But they tell us that what we have accomplished has not been done alone, that we have had Democratic help. This is true. We had the war Democrats in 1860, the gold Democrats in 1900 and the Roosevelt Democrats in 1904. In fact, in all times of crises when the country has been in real peril there has never been lacking a host of Democratic constituents with whom love of country outweighed love of party. These have come to our standards and helped us win the day, but as a party, as a Democratic organization, as a political entity, our opponents have at every step opposed our progress and delayed our advances. There are many of them to-day who seem to see in retrospect something excellent in the men whom we have produced. We find many of them to-day willing to eulogize Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley and others. We find some who are now willing to admit that our policies of fifty, forty, thirty, twenty years ago were right policies, and that their policies were wrong. We even find some to-day who are so convinced of the uprightness and integrity of purpose of President Roosevelt (Applause) that they follow unanimously in the wake of the recommendations contained in his messages to Congress. (Applause.) They have come to reverence and respect many of the great Republican leaders and statesmen whom, while they vet lived, they misrepresented and vilified. All that it is necessary to do to be a live American hero in history is to be a dead Republican. The most mischievous propaganda from the standpoint of our political opponents in

existence to-day, one of our chief sources of strength and support, is in the literature supplied to the school children, for in our public schools our children and grandchildren, and the children and grandchildren of our Democratic neighbors, as they study the American history for the past fifty years are being taught, as they pick out the heroes of the army and the navy, of the presidency and of both houses of Congress, unconsciously, perhaps, but nevertheless unerringly taught, to study the history of the achievements of the glories of the character of members of the Republican party for fifty years, and are learning to reverence the men who were heroes in the great struggles of this half century, and who became heroes by reason of their being Republicans, standing for Republican principles, advocating the Republican cause, inspired and informed by Republican ideals. There is not to-day a single page of that glorious half century of history that any Democrat would rewrite if he could, nor a single policy he would dare reverse if he could. There is not a single glorious name in all the long roll of honor that any Democrat would to-day cross off if he could. What is written is written, and it must stand because it is written right. In contrast with what we have been through, in contrast with the dazzling results we have achieved, I ask you to imagine, if you can, what would have been the result, what might have been the result, if instead of the uniform series of victories which the people have accorded to the Republican party, the Democratic party had been uniformly successful. Conceive, if you can, their different contentions having won out in the great political campaigns since '56. At different times they have declared that there was no power in the Constitution to prevent individual and sovereign states from breaking out of the Union; that slavery was a divine right and a sacred and proper institution; that the homestead laws were outrageous; that the war was a failure; that the rag baby was the ideal of finance; that the resumption of specie payment was a fraud and a delusion; that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one was the only salvation of the country; that protection was unconstitutional; that they were in favor of progressive free trade

throughout the world; that protection is a robbery of the many for the benefit of the few; they have declared war repeatedly upon protected American industries. Suppose the people had upheld these convictions; suppose the Constitution had not been strong enough to prevent dissolution of the Union, and that instead of having one nation to-day this continent would have contained forty-five nations, or even two nations; suppose that slavery had been held to be a divine right; that eight millions of negroes were to-day in ante-bellum slavery; suppose the homestead laws had not been enacted; suppose the war had been a failure; suppose rag money had been the currency of the nation, and that specie payment had not been resumed, and that silver had been coined freely and unlimitedly at the ratio of sixteen to one; suppose that protection had been declared unconstitutional and that progressive free trade throughout the world had enlisted under its banners the United States of America, or, rather, the dis-United States of America, and that protection had been regarded to be the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few.

Would any one dare take the responsibility to thus reverse the decisions of history and turn back the wheel of fate? Can any one of us picture the scene that would spread before the eye of the visitor or the traveller in this broad land had their counsels prevailed instead of ours?

It is only fourteen years back to the closing years of the Harrison administration, and only ten years to the closing of the second Cleveland administration. There may be room for honest differences of opinion as to the merits of contrasted Democratic and Republican doctrine, but there is no room for an honest difference of opinion as to the general conditions prevailing among our people when Cleveland came into power, and the conditions of the same people, under the same climate, skies, soils, rivers, lakes and rains, when he went out of power.

There is not a year in the long thirty years previous to Cleveland that was not filled with something to make us proud as Americans, and which makes us proud as Republicans.

Important as were the accomplishments during those years—great as they seemed to us at the time—they sink into

insignificance when compared to the transcendent achievements of the ten years which have elapsed since the American people recovered from this temporary aberration and restored the Republican party to power under the leadership of William McKinley. Reduced to terms of money and material, this growth is staggering and bewildering. It surpasses belief.

The increase in business activity has not been confined to any one section, to any one class, any one interest. It radiated in all directions and stimulated all forms of enterprise. During the nine years immediately following McKinley's election we have, on the average, in round numbers, exported of merchandise \$1,350,000,000 annually. We have imported \$865,-000,000, so that the balance of trade in our favor, as shown by the Custom House returns, has averaged about \$500,000,000, or a sum total of \$4,384,000,000. This compares very favorably with those years when he had to sell our credit to obtain money for running expenses. Four thousand three hundred and eightyfour millions of dollars! More than three times all the gold coin and bullion in the United States. Nearly one-third of all the gold discovered in all the world since Columbus discovered America. More than all the rest of our favorable trade balances since the foundation of the government. Reasonably satisfactory business result for Uncle Sam in nine years. These have been Republican years, and the country has had the priceless advantage of the stable and consistent fiscal policies established and enforced by the Republican party. But these are toy figures compared to those that tell the story of our internal home market traffic.

These are tremendous, unsurpassed, incredible.

Measured in terms of tons, the shipments on the Great Lakes, exclusive of receipts, for 1905, will reach over 67,000,000 tons; for 1904, 51,000,000 tons, and for 1903, 58,000,000 tons.

But how can we measure the volume of the internal traffic between states, cities, towns and individuals? If measured by the reports of banks, we shall discover that the clearing houses alone reported transactions in 1905 reaching over one hundred and forty and one-half thousand millions of dollars.

But to return to the measurement by tons and transporta-

tion. For 1903 the car service associations reported the equipment in freight car service to be equal to 29,000,000 cars, and for 1904 and 1905 a considerably increased number. Allowing one hundred cars to the mile, these cars stood on end would reach forty thousand miles beyond the moon, or a solid train eleven times around the equator and a four-track train from St. Paul to New Orleans and from New York to San Francisco. The internal commerce, the home market commerce, which has grown to these vast proportions under the fostering influence of Republican policies since the last Democratic administration, is greater than all the exports and the imports of all the exporting and importing nations of the whole world, our own included.

Such and so great are the results of the activities of our people energized by Republican laws and Republican administration.

But the activities of these very people are not confined merely to the channels of trade. They move in all directions and penetrate to the boundaries of the world. They are maintaining and developing the most comprehensive system of public education in the world for the benefit of their 30,000,000 of school children. They are maintaining tens of thousands of churches of different denominations and expending hundreds of millions of dollars annually in public and private charities. Labor is almost universally fully employed at higher rates of wages than ever before, and there is in this country, within the reach of the average man and the children of the average man, more of the things worth having and more opportunities for attaining each for himself the best growth possible for each, unhindered and unrestrained by artificial obstruction than anywhere else in the wide world. The enlightening red, white and blue of the Stars and Stripes has stretched around the world, and always with blessings in their folds. Our flag stands for equality of opportunity, and for that reason is to-day the banner of the strongest nation on earth. For that reason our flag is the beacon which is attracting the restless, the unfortunate, the unhappy from the ends of the earth to these shores in order that they may here lay the foundation for future happiness for their children and children's children. For most of the prime factors which have led up to our present national prosperity, which have worked together to produce our national situation, the Republican party lays proud and just claim.

These facts may well fill us with pride, but not with arrogance. Rather should we feel chastened in the presence of these results, and deeply resolve that by no act of ours shall the hard won results be imperiled. New forces are developing daily requiring new application of old principles. Never was there a louder cry or a more insistent demand for the sturdy, old fashioned virtues of the past great leaders of our party than to-day. A great and progressive people demands a great and progressive party. There can be no lowering of standards; there can be no abatement of devotion; there can be no condoning of wrongs; there can be no trifling with self-seekers. Past virtues will not justify present domination or future control. If we would continue to receive the confidence of the people we must continue to deserve it. We must ever drink anew of the cup of devotion to the people's needs. We must ever lift our standards of public life and public duty higher than those of our opponents.

> Who would keep abreast with truth. New occasions teach new duties, Time makes ancient good uncouth, He must upward still and onward,

"God give us men. Times like these demand strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hand. Men whom the lust of office does not kill; men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; men who possess opinions and a will; men who have honor; men who do not lie; men who can stand before a demagogue and turn down his treacherous flatteries without winking; tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the clouds in public duty and in private thinking." (Applause.)

President Tremain: A member of the committee will take the floor and read some letters received by the committee. Allow me to present Judge Charles S. Whitman.

Judge Whitman read the following letters:

Chicago, Ill., January 27, 1906.

Henry Birrell, Esq.,

Secretary Lincoln Dinner Committee,

New York City.

My Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the formal invitation from the Republican Club to attend the Twentieth Annual Lincoln Dinner.

Although, for reasons with which you are no doubt familiar, I have uniformly refrained from taking part in such occasions, I appreciate none the less the sentiments which have actuated the members of the Club in their annual gathering in commemoration of the anniversary of my father's birth. I wish it were possible for me to express the gratification which invitations of this character give me, evidencing, as they do, the esteem in which the life and public service of my father are held by his countrymen through all the lapse of years, and while it seems better for me to refrain from accepting these invitations, I am grateful for the sentiments which prompt them, and I beg to convey to the members of the Club my heartfelt appreciation of this great honor.

Thanking the members of the Club for their kind remembrance of me each year, and wishing for their organization continued prosperity, I am, with kindest regards, very sincerely yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

Washington, D. C., January 25, 1906.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I regret that my duties here prevent me from accepting your kind invitation. I recollect with pleasure the occasions when I have been permitted to enjoy the hospitality of the Republican Club when it has done honor to the memory of our great liberator. You do well to keep before the American people his strong and gentle character and continually to acquaint them with the mighty service he rendered the cause of the Union in her darkest hours.

So long as we are inspired by the principles which actuated him, and so long as we fully appreciate the mighty deeds he did to exalt and ennoble the American name, we will be a stronger people and a better nation.

Accept for yourself and your associates my grateful appreciation of your generous courtesy. Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Mr. Henry Birrell,

Secretary Lincoln Dinner Committee, New York City.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1906.

Hon. William M. K. Olcott, Chairman Lincoln Dinner Committee, Republican Club of the City of New York.

Dear Sir: I regret that official business prevents my attendance at the annual Lincoln Dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New York in celebrating the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday. We but honor ourselves, for in the words of Lincoln's great War Secretary, "He belongs to the Ages."

Respectfully yours,

Joseph G. Cannon.

Albany, Feb. 12, 1906.

Hon. William M. K. Olcott, Chairman:

I regret exceedingly that I cannot attend the Lincoln Dinner of the Republican Club this evening, in memory of that great hero, of whom Lowell wrote.

"Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame, New birth of our new soil, the first American."

FRANK W. HIGGINS.

President Tremain: It has always been one of our pleasures at most of these dinners to greet and enjoy Republican breezes from the West. We have with us to-night an eminent statesman, whose labors for the country and for the Republican party have covered many years in the House of Representatives, and who represents the great Northwest. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Hon. James T. McCleary, Representative in Congress from Minnesota. (Applause.)

#### ADDRESS OF

## HON. JAMES T. McCLEARY

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: It always pleases me to be introduced as coming from the State of Minnesota. I am proud of it, whether Minnesota is or not. (Applause.) There at the heart of the continent she lies. From her capacious bosom southward flows the mighty Mississippi. Louisiana sugar is made from Minnesota mud. Eastward from that same capacious bosom flow the waters of the Great Lakes, and northward from the same source the waters of the Red River of the North. Water flows down hill, therefore Minnesota must occupy high ground. (Applause.) She occupies the high land of the heart of the continent—fit dwelling place of a people of high character and great intelligence.

What evidence can I bring you to-night that that is not simply the boast of a devoted son? This, that throughout all her history she never yet has failed to go Republican. (Applause.) Never once has she seated in her gubernatorial chair a man who was not a Republican. You may say there are two exceptions to that—John Lind and John Johnson—but both of those men were born and bred Republicans, and their old associations clung to them. Never once has she thrown her Senatorial toga around the shoulders of a man who was not a Republican, and never once has she failed in a Presidential election to give every one of her electoral votes to the candidate of the Republican party. (Applause.)

Minnesota sends greeting to New York. The Prairie State sends greeting to the Atlantic shore. The State where it is easy to be Republican sends greeting to the place where it is hard to be Republican. (Applause.)

I like the man who thinks his wife is the fairest and best

woman in all the world. I like the man who thinks that his city is the best of all places to live in. I like the man who speaks well of his own, and therefore I was glad to listen to the words from our friend here, words of eulogy for our great President, and it seems to me almost like touching hands with Lincoln to stand thus beside General Porter. (Applause.) I was glad to listen to the praises of our Grand Old Party so worthily voiced by my good friend and colleague from your Empire State; and I am going to listen with pride, I know, to the encomiums on New York by your talented Lieutenant Governor. (Applause.)

Can you believe, looking at this personal friend of his, this young boy here, with his rosy cheeks and black hair—and a century may he live, God bless him!—can you believe, when seeing General Porter, that three years from to-day it will be a hundred years since Abraham Lincoln was born? It is my high privilege to be a member of a commission selected by Congress, its chosen representative in Europe this summer, whose work it is to recommend to Congress a design and plans for a suitable national memorial to Abraham Lincoln. We hope to have it completed before the Lincoln Centennial. (Applause.)

Our friend has just come back from Paris. That reminds me of a story of Paris. The incident is said to have occurred on the 4th of July, 1863. The Americans in Paris were celebrating the birthday of our country. There were no Atlantic cables then, so they couldn't know of Gettysburg, they couldn't know of Vicksburg. Dark and heavy were the hours; but even in those hours they had a banquet in honor of the natal day of their nation. At that banquet, of course, toasts were proposed, and one of those toasts was one to "The United States." The toastmaster got up and said, "Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the British possessions"—that was easy, but how his voice rang with faith and fervor when he said—"bounded on the south by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico (applause), on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific."

And to that toast they drank. Then another man from farther west, from Ohio, I guess, got up and said, "When you give the boundaries of the United States, why not see them in their full breadth? Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the North Pole, on the south by the South Pole, on the east by the rising of the sun, and on the west by the setting thereof." (Applause.)

And another one from the farther West, from the breezy prairies of Southern Minnesota, perhaps, got up and said, "If you are going to indulge in prophecy, why not see with the eye of a prophet? Here is to the United States, bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the south by the procession of the equinoxes, on the east by primeval chaos, and on the west by the Day of Judgment." (Applause.)

And it is part of the honor due to Lincoln that in all that mighty conflict he saw the essential thing. Some saw slavery. He also saw it. Some saw this thing and others saw that thing, but he saw and appreciated the essential thing, namely, that the Union should be preserved; all other things were subordinate to that. He said, "If we can save the Union without interfering with slavery, we will do it that way; but if, in order to save the Union, it is necessary to destroy slavery, slavery shall be destroyed." Part of the evidence of his greatness, I repeat, is that in all the confusion of things brought to his attention he saw what was the thing to be preserved. He understood the tremendous significance and far-reaching importance of the United States.

The most valuable secular possession of the world then and now was and is the Union of the American States.

What is the spectacle that we present to the world? Forty-five little self-governing nations—each absolutely independent of all the others in everything pertaining to itself alone—living side by side in peace, no fortresses on their frontiers, no standing armies within their borders. That is what the United States stands for. And the idea is spreading. Already we have the United States of Australia. Near us we have the United States of Canada. By and by, by sheer force of circumstances—circumstances they cannot control in the very conflict of commerce—over there in Europe they will have to throw down their fortresses, they will have to disband their armies, they will have to form the

United States of Europe. And by and by will come into existence what the poet saw—the Federation of the World.

Indeed, it is not simply a poet's dream that by and by there will be the United States of the World, bounded on the north by the North Pole and on the south by the South Pole, on the east by the rising of the sun and on the west by the setting thereof. It is to Lincoln's everlasting credit that amid all the turmoil of the Civil War he appreciated the essential thing at stake, and determined that at whatever cost, and no matter what else was lost, it should be saved.

Now to my toast, "Shall the Republic Continue to Make Its Own Laws?"

So dear to every American heart is the idea of national independence that probably without exception our people would answer in vigorous affirmative the question in the toast to which I am invited to respond. And probably none would be more prompt and hearty and sincere in thus answering than those of our citizens who are at this very moment engaged in a movement which if successful (as it will not be) would materially limit our national independence as to one of the most vital functions of government.

If it were proposed in general terms to turn over to some foreign prince or potentate the power to interfere in the making of our laws, how many votes would the proposition get? If it were argued in favor of such a proposition that by yielding a part of our national self-government we would escape the displeasure of some foreign country, how much weight would be given to the argument? Without regard to sex or section or color or creed, our people would answer such a proposition with a thunderous "No!" which would resound over our mountains and our valleys from ocean to ocean.

Would the proposition appeal to our people if it were backed by the argument that by yielding a portion of our national sovereignty some of our citizens would be enabled to make more money? Not unless the proposition were so framed that the people were unable to comprehend its real significance. How much less consideration, then, should be given to a proposition to trade off a portion of our national sovereignty in order that certain of our citizens may profit at the expense of others of our citizens.

Germany has revised her tariff, materially raising the duties in almost every schedule. In other words, to Germany, as the result of experience, it has seemed wise to revise upward. In all this Germany is strictly within her rights as a sovereign state. We have no ground for complaint. She has revised her tariff at the time and in the way which to her seems best for the good of her own people.

Germany's tariff revision has come about in a perfectly natural way. Back in the early nineties, in 1892 to 1894, she entered into commercial treaties with certain European countries, renewing in some cases existing treaties. The new treaties were to continue in force for ten to twelve years, and until one year after being "denounced," as it is called. In 1897, foreseeing the expiration of these treaties in 1903 and 1904, Germany, with characteristic thoroughness, began preparations for a general revision of her tariff, with the view of entering into new treaties which she hoped would be more advantageous to her.

The revision was completed in 1902, and the new tariff bill was signed by the Emperor on Christmas Day of that year. Something over two years were then spent in negotiating commercial treaties with certain European countries, seven in all, the last one being approved on February 22, 1905. The year's notice required to terminate the old treaties was then given, and the new law will go into effect on the first of next month.

In view of these simple facts, how absurd appear the stories now being industriously circulated by an organization established for the purpose, having headquarters in Chicago, to the effect that Germany revised her tariff for the purpose of "getting even" with us on account of our tariff. What an insult to that mighty empire! Germany would have revised her tariff when she did, and practically as she did, no matter what our tariff policy might have been. She revised her tariff to help herself, not to hurt us.

Both the motive and the method of Germany's new tariff law can be understood if due consideration be given to her situation and condition. Germany is a country of small area but large population. It lies in the centre of Europe, surrounded on all sides by countries that may at any time become its enemies. Hence the anxious attention given to the training of Germany's sons in the arts of war. Hence, also, the supreme importance of doing everything possible to render the empire independent of all other countries for its food supply.

Germany is a country of few natural resources, but it is occupied by a people of very high intelligence and remarkable thrift. Germany can produce manufactured goods far beyond its power of consumption. Its people consume, according to the best estimates, only about 25 per cent. of its manufactures. It must find elsewhere a market for the other 75 per cent.

From this brief statement one can understand the two chief motives of the new German tariff law, which are to do the utmost possible to render the empire self-sufficient as to food products and to open markets all over the world for German manufactures. And the methods follow the motives. To encourage to the utmost home production of food products, the rates of duty on agricultural articles are placed very high, and on the essential food products there is a minimum, and a high one, fixed in the law, below which the tariff rates cannot be lowered by those negotiating commercial treaties.

As to manufactures, the superb producing power and high skill of the German people, conjoined with their unsurpassed frugality, render amply protective in Germany a lower rate of duty than is required in some countries, this country, for example. So that while the rates on manufactured goods are placed somewhat high in the new German tariff act, these rates are placed thus high largely as a basis for making "concessions" for the purpose of securing admission for German manufactures into foreign markets. The method of the bill may be summarized in the words, "For agriculture, high duties and ample protection under all circumstances; for manufactures, concessions to secure entrance to foreign markets, moderate but ample protection being always actually preserved."

Ten thousand circulars are being sent out from Chicago every day by an organization whose object is to stir up the

American farmers, especially those of the Central West, against our present tariff law, and to convince those hard-headed and patriotic people that it would "pay" to let Germany "take a hand" in making our tariff laws, which are so vital to our national well-being. Notwithstanding the natural reluctance of one who loves his country and has abiding faith in her institutions to discuss such a proposition as that of trading off for money a part of our national sovereignty and independence, I propose to discuss very briefly the question, "Would it pay?"

One of the cries of this organization and its allies is, "Germany, our second best customer, will be lost to us if we do not make concessions to her." Let us examine that proposition. During the calendar year 1905 we sold to Germany goods to the value of \$212,696,329. It would be too bad to lose a market like that. Shall we lose it? Cotton, copper, oil cake, naval stores and a number of other articles are on the German "free list" under existing law, and will be on the "free list" under the new law, so our sales of such articles will not be "cut off" or even restricted by the new law. Of such articles we sold Germany in 1905 to the value of \$120,000,000.

On another line of articles, of which our sales last year amounted to some \$20,000,000, there is only one rate of duty in the new German tariff, so that as to those articles we have an even chance with the people of other countries, which is all that we have a right to ask or expect. On many of the agricultural schedules the duties in the new law, even the minimum duties, are practically prohibitive anyway, and are intended to be so, for the reason that I have already given. So on those articles the market is largely lost in any event, not only to us but to all foreigners..

When we have subtracted the foregoing items there will not be very much left to "dicker" over, not enough to "make it pay" to enter into any arrangements by which we yield any portion of our national self-government.

Inasmuch as this Chicago organization is directing its energies toward trying to make our farmers of the Middle West feel that they are going to suffer greatly if we do not "do something for Germany," it may not be amiss to state that our total sales

of wheat to Germany in 1905 amounted to only \$2,200,452, and of wheat flour to only \$631,347, and of all other breadstuffs except corn to only \$1,854,307, or \$4,686,196 in all, about our domestic sales of a single day.

As has been stated, it is part of the policy of the new German law to discourage the importation into Germany of these products. That is part of the German market that we seem likely to lose no matter what we may do, but it has become so small that the loss probably will hardly be notice d. Of corn we sell Germany about twelve million dollars' worth a year. This is only about I per cent. of our crop, and if we lost the German market for it we would scarcely know of the loss without being told. But we shall probably not lose our market in Germany for corn. We produce almost four-fifths of all the corn produced in the world, and Germany will continue to buy from us a large share of what she needs.

How about meat products? During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, we exported from this country animals and meat products to the value of \$182,552,149. Of this amount, aside from something less than \$15,000,000 worth of lard (which she cannot well get elsewhere, anyway), Germany took only \$1,877,405. Less than \$2,000,000, then, measures the much-vaunted market in Germany for our animal and meat exports. Not a sheep nor a pound of mutton has she bought from us; not a hog nor a pound of fresh pork have we sold her; not a single head of cattle nor a pound of fresh beef has she furnished us a market for during the entire fiscal year.

Nor is this condition limited to last year. The same thing has been true for several years, and has been substantially true for many years. In the last ten years our sales of cattle to Germany have amounted in all to \$108,745, or about \$10,000 a year. In sixteen years we have sold Germany just ten hogs, at \$258. What do you suppose would happen to the American farmer if such an important market should be closed to his hogs? And how many sheep do you suppose Germany has bought from us in the last sixteen years? Guess. Just one—one sheep, at \$50.

It took us sixteen years to sell Germany one sheep. There we have the ratio of 16 to 1 again. (Laughter and applause.)

But what of the future? Can't Germany be made a great market for our meat products? The Chicago organization is trying to make the mouths of our farmers water by talking of a market over there for meat products to the value of "from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per year," and urging the farmers to write to their Senators and Representatives in Congress to "make concessions to Germany" to secure that market. What are the facts?

From the United States Bureau of Statistics I have secured a table made from the official reports of Germany, which show that during the last five years Germany has imported from the entire world an annual average of only \$3,690,040 of beef of all kinds, \$5,662,220 of pork of all kinds, and \$63,600 of mutton. So that if we could sell Germany all the meats that she buys from the entire world our sales would average less than \$10,000,000 a year. So what becomes of the fairy tale of the Chicago organization?

Throughout our entire history it has been the tariff policy of the United States to admit the goods of all countries on the same terms, on the principle of "equal opportunity for all, special privileges to none." There is no country so small that we do not value its friendship; there is no country so great that we fear its enmity. If we are wise we shall hold fast to the policy under which our laws are made wholly by the people of the United States for the benefit of the people of the United States. (Long continued applause.)

Hon. William M. K. Olcott: A few moments ago, ladies and gentlemen, while I was sitting in modest retirement with the ladies in the gallery, General Tremain sent a messenger for me, and I came down and the General said, "Olcott, I am getting to be an old man, and I want to go to bed. Please take the chair." I see he is still in the room, so I presume there must have been some other reason for his wanting me to take the chair, and I hark back to a few years ago when he and I ran against each other for the presidency of the Republican Club, and he beat me only by a few votes out of a total of four or five hundred, and I suppose in his generosity he wants me to have a few moments of the pleasure he has been enjoying and for which I have been envying him. And perhaps there is a better reason than that; perhaps he knows how all of us have grown up with the next speaker, and are proud of it. He probably knows how Olcott, a few years ago, was introduced to a fellow named Linn Bruce, who had come from another State. And soon Linn Bruce began to make himself felt in the councils of our party and in its conventions, and most of us looked at him and said, "There is a coming man." And I want to say for those few of you who do not yet know Linn Bruce, that none of you need worry; we have had great Governors in the past and have a great Governor now, but nobody need worry as they look into the future, because in no hands that I know of that have not already been burdened and honored with them can the duties of the Governorship of New York fall more safely than they can fall, as doubtless they some time in the near future will fall, into the hands of my dear friend M. Linn Bruce. (Applause.)

#### ADDRESS OF

### HON. M. LINN BRUCE

Judge Olcott and Fellow Survivors of the Feast: I wish at the outset of the five minutes which I shall occupy in closing this delightful banquet to correct the misapprehension under which my friend Congressman Fassett seems to be laboring. When he was dealing with hundreds of thousands, with millions and billions, he feared that these figures would stagger our imagination. I assure you, sir, since Brother Hughes opened his school of inquiry here such figures are mere trifles with us and enter into our everyday conversation. (Laughter.)

Yes, it is just ninety-seven years ago to-day since down in the hill country of Kentucky the poor peasant woman, amid surroundings as humble as those that greeted the Child at Bethlehem, gave birth to the man-child whose illustrious character and whose heroic service have been so eloquently celebrated here to-night. At twenty-five in the Legislature; at twenty-nine a candidate for Speaker of the Illinois Assembly, and beaten by but one vote; at thirty-six a member of Congress; at forty-one a candidate for United States Senator, debating with Douglass; at fifty-two President of the United States, and at fifty-six wearing the martyr's crown.

It is true that we of the Republican party in a sense feel that we are peculiarly the custodians of his fame, but in a larger sense he belongs to no party, to no country, to no age.

Though but forty-one years have elapsed since he closed his eyes in death, already his magnificent proportions begin to loom up like some great mountain range which, as we recede from it, lifts its summits higher and higher until they not only reach the clouds, but pierce them.

He has been exalted to the high level of the universal man,

and in the ages to come he will take his place with Confucius and Buddha, with Abraham and Moses, with Socrates and Seneca, with St. Paul and St. Augustine, with Luther and with Washington, in God's Hall of Fame.

He belongs not to us, but to all mankind and to eternity. (Applause.)

Just a word, in closing, of my toast, "The Empire State." I think I should be content with just that. Nothing that I could say could add to it. This proud position of pre-eminence which the State of New Yoork has been accorded by her sister States is not a matter of compliment or of courtesy, but of achievement.

"The Empire State," first in population, in wealth, in commerce, in finance, in manufacturing, and nearly first in agriculture, only three States of the Union—Iowa, Illinois and Ohio—preceding her. But, my friends, she is also first in the magnificent institutions which our fathers created; her great Constitution, her great body of law, her great judiciary, her great institutions of learning, her world-famed eleemosynary institutions, her magnificent cities, her fertile farms, and in all, and above all, in the happy homes of the common people, where there dwells an enlightened and contented citizenship, secure in all the rights of a free people.

Did you ever think, my friends, that the liberties which that flag guarantees to us were not of our achievement? They cost the Anglo-Saxon race a thousand years of struggle, on a hundred battlefields, treasures of blood and money that have never been counted. No; we are the fortunate heirs of our fathers, possessors of a grand and glorious heritage, the legatees of all those who have gone before. But remember that while we are legatees, we are also trustees. These grand institutions are ours, but ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, ours to transmit unimpaired to the generation following. As we are the heirs of our fathers, we are the trustees of the boys and girls, the babes who sleep in mothers' arms to-night. The serious question with you and me is, what are we doing for the generations that are coming on? Are we striving to the best of our ability, with courage and fidelity, to

preserve in their purity, in their power and strength, these great institutions that have come down to us from our fathers?

And we of New York at present bear a peculiar relation to this responsibility. The eyes of the whole Union are now upon New York. We have a great duty to perform. There have been great wrongs unearthed in the City of New York, corruption in high places. The Republican party is the majority party in the State; a fearless, patriotic Republican is the Chief Executive; we have a working majority in both houses of the Legislature, and the people will hold us to a strict accountability and to a full discharge of our duty. And let me tell you, my friends, that the people are now "minding their own business," and government is their business. (Applause.) They are taking a larger part in governmental affairs than they ever have before. The Republican party cannot escape by merely pointing to its glorious past. It must "make good" to the people now. (Applause.)

And if we do not the people will scourge us and drive us from power.

My friends, I hope, I trust, I pray that every individual Republican, the Republican party and its organization, in the State and in every county, will rise to a proper conception of our tremendous responsibility. The Legislature in the average is patriotic; it is fairly representative of the people. It is entitled to the confidence and to the co-operation of the people. I hope that New York will so acquit herself this year in solving these great problems that she will still be entitled to be called "The Empire State." I trust that in all the years to come the Grand Old Republican Party will be true to its principles, true to its traditions, true to its founders, to the end that we may transmit to the boys and girls still unborn these glorious institutions, enlarged and glorified. (Applause.)

#### LIST OF GUESTS

WILLIAM B. FULLER Hon, EDWARD T. BARTLETT Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR Gen'l FRED. D. GRANT Hon. JULIUS M. MAYER Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER Gen'I DANIEL E. SICKLES Hon. B. B. ODELL, Jr. Gen'I HORACE PORTER Gen'l HENRY E. TREMAIN Hon. M. LINN BRUCE

Hon. J. SLOAT FASSETT Hon. WILLIAM L. WARD Hon. HERBERT PARSONS Hon. WILLIAM M. IVINS Hon, CHARLES H. TREAT Gen'l GRENVILLE M. DODGE Hon. JAMES T. McCLEARY Dr. HENRY M. MACCRACKEN JOHN R. VAN WORMER Hon. OSCAR R. HUNDLEY Hon. CHARLES A. MOORE

One hundred ladies were entertained at dinner in the foyer adjoining the banquet hall, and afterwards honored the diners with their presence in the gallery boxes and listened to the speeches.

The souvenir was a framed steel engraving of Lincoln with a reproduction of the famous letter to Mrs. Bixby on the death of her five sons.

## Members of the Club and their Guests Alphabetically Arranged, with Table and Number of Seat Assigned to each.

	<i>-</i>		
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Annan, Robert	"	"	14
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McKenna, John T	44	"	3
McLaughlin, Chester B	. "	"	18
McLellan, Chas. W		"	3
McLellan, Hugh	**	"	3
McMichael, J. Eugene	"	"	4
McMurtry, John E	"	"	45
MacRossie, Allan		"	30
McWhirter, Hugh L		"	31
NATHAM, HAROLD	"	"	23
Nicolson, John	"	66	35
NICHOLSON, JOHN E		"	36
Nussbaum, Myer		"	13
Odell, Hon. B. B., Jr	Gue	st.	
O'GORMAN, JAS. A	Table		10
Olcott, W. M. K.		"	II
OLIVER, WILLIAM H		"	36
Oppenheimer, Sol	**	"	42
Oothout, William		"	15
Osborne, W		66	35
Osgood, Henry B		"	17
OWEN, Mr		"	31
O HELL, MILE IIII			J-
Радроск, С. Н	66	"	40
PALMER, FRANK L		"	39
Palmer, Appleton D		66	12
Parsons, Herbert		st.	
Partello, D. J			34
Partello, D. J		"	31
Patrick, Chas. H.		"	14
PHILLIPS, JAS., JR.		"	35
Piercy, Henry C	66	"	3
Plaut, Leopold	"	46	7
Porter, Gen'l Horace		st.	•
Poole, Franklin			6
Porter, Eugene H.		"	10
PORTER, WM. H.		66	18
PORTER, WM. H.		66	41
PORTER, FRED'K PHELPS		"	41
Porter, Wm. Carroll		"	41
Potter, Foster F.		"	50
,			•

Press	Press	Tabl	e.
Prentis, Edw	'Table	No.	39
Putzel, Chas		"	22
RAU, L. S	"	"	6
Requa, Leonard F		"	4
REYNOLDS, GEO. H		"	49
RICH, ADELBERT P		"	16
RICHARD, E. A		66	16
RICHARD, HAMILTON		"	15
RHOADES, JOHN HARSEN		"	2
RHODES, BRADFORD		"	30
ROBERTSON, JULIUS		"	6
ROBERTSON, ALBERT		"	6
ROBERTSON, SAMUEL E		"	38
Rogers, W. O., Jr		"	9
Rogers, J. H.		"	49
Rogers, Howard J.		"	17
ROCHE, SPENCER S		"	8
RUSSELL, LINDSAY		"	34
KUSSELL, LINDSAT			34
SACKETT, HENRY W	"	"	24
SAVAGE, THOS. R.		"	49
SAXE, MARTIN		"	12
Scott, Francis M		"	10
Schleicher, John A		44	35
Schleicher, Wm.		"	35
Scudder, Townsend		"	37
SEAMAN, LOUIS L		"	3/
SEE, MILTON		"	18
SELIGMAN, ISAAC N		"	19
Seybel, F. W.		"	3
Sheldon, Geo. P.		"	12
Sheffield, Jas. R		**	12
SHERIDAN, W. F.		"	3
SILKMAN, THEO. H.		"	-
Sickles, Daniel E		cŧ	30
SIMMONS, J. EDWARD			25
SILLCOCKS, HENRY		110.	35
SMITH, PIERCE J	"	"	5 1
SMITH, R. A. C	"	"	35
		"	18
SMITH, JESSE M		"	18
SMITH, JAMES A		"	10
STANNADD FOW D		"	40

Stern, Abr		No.	16
Stern, Nathan J	"	"	6
Stern, Leopold		"	6
Steger, E. M		"	43
STERNAU, SIGMUND		"	7
Stevens, Edward L		"	17
Stewart, John A		"	49
Stewart, John		"	37
STOLTS, JULIUS W		"	25
Stover, M. L		"	25
STRAUCH, WM. E		"	36
Styles, Sam. B		"	2
SWEET, L. W	. "	"	14
TAYLOR, Jos. F	"	"	38
TERRY, CHAS. T		"	24
TEN EYCK, JOHN C	. "	"	30
TENBROECK, CHAS. WARNER		"	29
THOMPSON, ROBERT W., JR		"	20
THORNE, ROUGIER		"	37
TILFORD, FRANK	"	"	2
Tompkins, A. F		46	49
TOWNE, PAUL R		44	42
TREMAIN, HENRY EDWIN		st.	
TREMAIN, CHAS		No.	9
TREAT, CHARLES H		st.	
	_		
VAN WORMER, JOHN R			
Vreeland, J. C		No.	
VROOMAN, JOHN W			19
Von Duhn, Gus	. "	"	13
Wainwright, J. Mayhew	. "	"	30
WAKEMAN, W. F		"	4
Walbridge, Wm. DeL		"	39
WALDMAN, LOUIS I		"	13
Wandling, James L		"	5
WARD, WILLIAM L		st.	·
Warner, Donald T	Table		39
Waterman, F. D		"	48
Watson, S. S		"	42
WAYCOTT, ALBERT		"	32
Webster, J. L.		"	5
Weinberg, Chas.		"	6
Wells, Fred'k DeWitt.		"	23
			-

WENTWORTH, THOMAS F	.Table	No.	19
Werner, Harold		••	6
West, John C	"	"	20
WHITTLE, THOS. W		"	33
WHITMAN, CHARLES S		"	24
WHITBECK, THOMAS S		"	43
Wiggin, Albert H		"	18
WILCOX, WM. R		No.	ΙI
WILCOX, ALBERT A		"	14
WILLIAMS, BENJ. A		"	5
WILSEY, FRANK D		"	50
WILSON, HENRY R		"	2
WINTHROP, Bronson		"	31
Woodhouse, J. S		"	42
Woodward, S. W		"	4
Woodward, Collin H		"	50
Wren, Oliver		"	34
YEARANCE, JAMES	"	"	23
Younker, Herman		"	40
Young, Chas. H.		"	15
12 1, 2			٥
Zeller, Lorenz	"	"	22
ZUCKER PETER	"	"	11

# Ladies, Guests of the Members of The Republican Club of the City of New York.

Annan, Mrs. John	Table	No.	6
Anderson, Mrs. A. A	"	44	I
Anderson, Mrs. Cornelia	66	"	12
Allen, Mrs. James A	"	"	ΙI
Bach, Miss	"	"	10
BATCHELLER, Mrs. Geo. C	"	**	4
Bevin, Mrs. L. A		66	7
BEVIN, Mrs. A. AVERY	66	"	7
BLANCHARD, MRS. JAMES A	46	66	2
BLOOMINGDALE, Mrs. EDW	66	"	10
BONHEUR, Mrs. LUCIEN L	66	44	ю
Bramner, Mrs. Samuel K	66	66	5
Breckinridge, Miss Lee	64	64	2
BULLOWA, MISS EMILIE M	6.	"	12
Burt, Mrs. G. H	66	+6	6
Caldwell, Mrs. Alexander	4.	4.6	4
CARRINGTON, Mrs. Henry P	44	"	3
CLAFLIN, Mrs. Arthur B	4.6	64	1
Collins, Mrs	"	"	9
Davies, Mrs. John R	"	66	9
Deeves, Richard, Guest	66	"	12
" " "	66	66	12
	66	66	12
DESJARDIN, MRS. E. M	44	46	1.3
Dexter, Mrs. H. C	"	"	II
Dorsett, Miss	"	"	6
Evans, Mrs. Richard	44	"	9
FARNUM, MISS FLORA	"	"	13
Felsinger, Miss	44	"	5
Flagler, Mrs. John H	44	"	3
Foster, Mrs. Walter C	"	"	13
FREEDMAN, MRS. BELLE	"	"	10
Fried, Mrs. S	46	"	IO

GIBSON, MRS. W. H	Γable	No.	7
Gibson, Miss H. De Q	44	66	7
GILMAN, Mrs. THEODORE P	46	"	4
Goessling, Miss Anna L	"	"	4
HALDENSTEIN, Mrs. I	"	"	01
HASKELL, MRS. HENRY C	"	"	3
HATCH, Mrs. E. B	"	"	6
HELLMAN, Mrs. Frances	66	44	8
HELLMAN, MRS. GEO. S	"	"	8
HERZOG, Mrs. PAUL M	"	44	8
HERZOG, Mrs. Edw. N	"	4	8
Herrick, Miss	"	"	2
Hirsch, Mrs. Morris J	"	"	8
HITCHCOCK, Mrs. J. F	44	"	4
Howe, Mrs. Samuel O	"	"	6
Jackson, Mrs. Wm. H	"	"	5
JACKSON, MISS S. L	"	"	5
JONES, MRS. OLIVER LIVINGSTON	"	44	II
Jones, Miss Louise	"	"	II
Jones, Miss Rosalie G	"	"	11
Jenney 1440 11001011 011111111111111111111111			•••
KAUFMAN, MRS. R. W	"	44	13
KENDALL, MRS. MESSMORE	44	44	8
KENDALL, MRS. RALPH M	"	"	7
Kent, Mrs	"	"	12
KNAPP, Mrs. Lucien	"	"	13
Koch, Mrs. Frank	"	46	9
	"		
Lauterbach, Mrs. Edward		"	10
LEAYCRAFT, Mrs. J. Edgar	"	"	1
Lewengard, Mrs. Otto	"	"	8
Lewis, Miss	"	"	13
Lindauer, Miss	"	44	8
Lowenstein, Miss	"	"	8
Marshall, Mrs. Louis	"	"	8
McDavitt, Mrs. John J	44	"	6
MERRIAM, MRS. ARTHUR L	"	44	3
MERRIAM, MRS. WALTER B	"	44	3
MILLER, MRS. E. M. F	"	"	J
MITCHELL, MRS. WILLARD A	44	44	9
Montague, Mrs. Wm. P.	"	"	9
Morris, Mrs. Fred'k P.	"	"	I
Morris, Miss Leila E	"	"	ı

MORRELL, MRS. A. C	Table	No.	3
Murray, Miss Catherine	"	"	11
Osborne, Mrs. W	"	"	2
Osgood, Mrs. H. B	"	"	4
Patrick, Mrs. Chas. H	"	"	6
PLAUT, MRS. LEOPOLD	"	"	10
PORTER, MRS. EUGENE H	"	"	4
PORTER, MRS. EVA H	"	"	5
PORTER, Mrs. Wm. H	"	"	7
Potter, Mrs. Foster F	"	"	9
QUIMBY, MISS HARRIET	"	"	2
Rau, Mrs. L. S	"	"	12
RECARD, MISS ELEANOR	"	"	4
RINDSKAPF, Mrs. Chas. S	"	"	8
ROBERTSON, Mrs. Albert	"	"	12
Rogers, Mrs. J. H	"	"	7
ROGERS, MRS. HOWARD J	"	"	4
Rogers, Miss M. S.	"	"	ī
Salter, Mrs. Sumner	"	"	4
SCHEUERMAN, MRS. HENRY L	"	66	8
SHEPARD, MRS. O. ATHERTON	"	44	7
SILLCOCKS, MRS. HENRY	"	"	5
SLEICHER, MRS. WILLIAM	44	44	2
SLEICHER, MISS	"	46	2
SMITH, MRS. JANE M	66	66	ΙI
SQUIRES, MRS. R. C	6.6	"	9
STARKEY, Mrs. Edward	"	"	7
STEELE, MISS LILA	"	66	2
STERNAU, MRS. SIGMUND	66	"	10
Stern, Mrs. Leopold	"	"	10
Stewart, Mrs. John A	46	"	6
Tompkins, Mrs. A. F	**	"	13
Tremain, Mrs. Charles	"	"	3
Wandling, Mrs. James L	"	"	5
Weinberg, Mrs. Chas	"	66	12
West, Mrs. John C	"	"	11
WILLIAMS, MRS. BENJ. A	"	"	5
WILLIAMS, MISS	"	"	5
Wren, Mrs. Oliver	"	"	9

# Menu

Huitres

Tortue verte claire Bisque de crevettes

Radis Olives Céleri Amandes Salées

Coquilles de kingfish gratinées

Salade de concombres

Mousse de volaille à la Vénitienne

Tournedos de filet, sauce aux champignons frais

Pointes d'asperges à la crème

Pommes de terre, Parisienne

Sorbet de fantaisie

Canard à tête rouge rôti

Riz sauvage frit Gelée de groseilles

Salade de saison

Glaces assorties

Petits fours

Fruits

Café

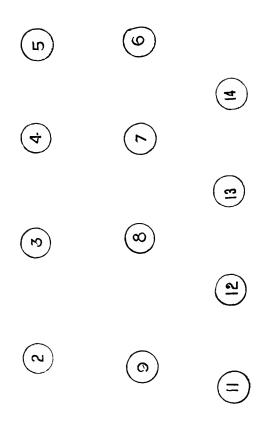
G. H. Mumms's Extra Dry
G. H. Mumm's Selected Brut
Appolinaris White Rock
Eden Clgars and Clgarettes especially
Imported for this banquet

Music by Bent's Guard Band

## DIAGRAM OF BANQUET TABLES

GUEST TABLE (3) (10) (9  $(\Pi)$ (16) (17) **8**1 (23) 30 (36) (35) 50

# LADIES' TABLES



### OCCUPANTS OF BOXES

Bo No		Box No.	
1	William Einstein.	2	Mrs. William H. Jackson. Miss S. L. Jackson.
3	Mrs. William R. Leonard. Mrs. Droste. Miss L. Steele. Miss Lee Breckenridge. Mrs. Topp.	4	Miss S. L. Jackson. Mrs. Samuel K. Brenner. Mrs. Henry Sillcocks. Mrs. Benjamin A. Williams. Miss Williams. Mrs. James L. Wandling.
5	Mrs. James A. Blan- chard. Mrs. William Sleicher. Miss Sleicher. Miss Herrick. Miss Harriet Quimby. Mrs. W. Osborne.	6	Miss Feisinger. Mrs, Eva H. Porter. Mrs, Charles Tremain. Mrs, Hanry P. Carrington. Mrs, John H. Flagler. Mrs A. C. Morrill
7	Mrs. Theodore P. Gilman. Miss Anna L. Goessling. Mrs. Eugene H. Porter.	8.	Mrs. Arthur L. Merriam. Mrs. Walter B. Merriam. Mrs. Henry C. Haskell.
	Mrs. Eugene H. Porter. Mrs. Howard J. Rogers. Mrs. Sumner Salter. Miss Eleanor Recard.	10	Richard Deeves, Guest.
9	Mrs Frederick P Morris.	12	Mrs. Charles H. Patrick.
J	Mrs. Frederick P. Morris. Miss Leila E. Morris. Mrs. A. A. Anderson. Mrs. Arthur B. Claffin. Mrs. E. M. F. Miller	14	Richard Deeves, Guest. Mrs. Charles H. Patrick. Mrs. John Annan. Miss Dorsett. Mrs. Edward B. Hatch. Mrs. George H. Burt. Mrs. Samuel O. Howe. Mrs. John A. Stewart. Mrs. John J. McDavitt. Mrs. L. A. Bevin. Mrs. A. Avery Bevin.
11	Mrs. J. F. Hitchcock. Mrs. Alexander Caldwell. Mrs. George C. Batchel- ler.	16	Mrs William H Porter.
13	Mrs. E. W. Bloomingdale. Mrs. Belle Freedman. Miss Bach. Mrs. Edward Lauterbach. Mrs. Lucien L. Bonheur.	18	Mrs. Edward Starkey. Mrs. J. H. Rogers. Mrs. Ralph M. Kendall. Mrs. W. H. Gibson. Miss Honore De Q. Gib-
15	Mrs. I. Haldenstein. Mrs. Sigmund Sternau. Mrs. Leopold Plaut. Mrs. Leopold Stern. Mrs. S. Fried.	20	son. Mrs. O. Atherton Shepard. Mrs. Louis Marshall. Mrs. Messmore Kendall. Mrs. Paul M. Herzog.
17 19			Mrs. Otto Lowengard. Mrs. Edward N. Herzog. Mrs. Henry S. Scheuer-
21	Mrs. M. S. Rogers. Mrs. John C. West. Mrs. H. C. Dexter. Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones. Miss Louise Jones.	22	man. Mrs. Frances Hellman. Mrs. George S. Hellman. Mrs. Charles S. Rinds- koof.
23	Jones. Miss Catherine Murray. Mrs. Jane M. Smith. Mrs. James A. Allen.	24	Mrs. Morris J. Hirsch. Miss Lindauer. Mrs. William P. Mon- tague.
25	Mrs. Albert Robertson. Mrs. Charles Weinberg. Mrs. L. S. Rau. Mrs. Kent. Mrs. Cornella Anderson. Miss Emilie M. Bullowa.		Mrs. Frank Koch. Mrs. R. C. Squires. Mrs. Richard Evans. Mrs. Willard A. Mitchell. Mrs. Oliver Wren. Mrs. Foster F. Potter. Mrs. John R. Davles.

#### GENTLEMEN'S TABLES

Press.
American.
Associated Press.
Publishers' Press.
City News Assoc'n.



Herald.
Times.
Tribune.
World.
Sun.

Pierre J. Smith. C. A. Spreckels. Samuel Lee. George A. Hewlett. John Q. Lockmann.



Edwin W. Ashley. Hendon Chubb. Fred'k J. Lockman. Wm. Tod Helmuth.

Frank Tilford. Henry R. Wilson. John Harsen Rhoades Samuel D. Styles.



A. A. Anderson.Albert G. Millbank.J. Edgar Leaycraft.Robert E. Dowling.

Henry Birrell.
Peter J. Dooling.
Harold E. Lippincott.
Henry Clay Piercy.
John T. McKenna.
Fred W. Seybel.
W. F. Sheridan.

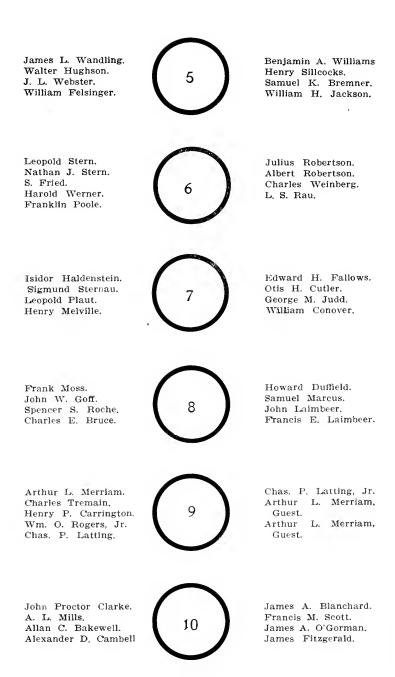


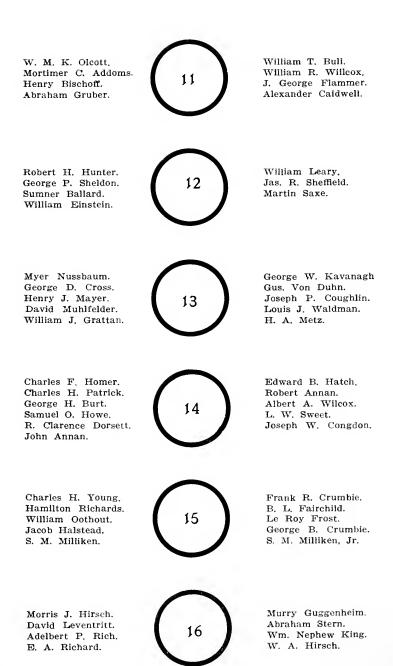
Howard Conkling.
A. B. Humphrey.
Frank C. Loveland.
Hugh McLellan.
Charles W. McLellan.
Louis L. Scaman.
F. C. Hicks.

J. F. Hitchcock, Robert Ansley, Eugene H. Conklin, Leonard F. Requa, Henry C. Conger.



D. C. Link.
J. Eugene McMlchael.
Withur F. Wakeman.
D. J. Partello.
S. W. Woodward.





John Arthur Greene. William H. Maxwell. Edward L. Stevens. Charles P. Batt. C. Strawder Batt.



Nicholas Muray Butler. Howard J. Rogers. H. B. Osgood. A. S. Downing. Frank A. Fitzpatrick.

William H. Porter, Albert H. Wiggin, Chester B. McLaughlin, Edward W. Haten, James W. Houghton,



Frank L. Crawford. Robert N. Kenyon. L. A. Revin. Jesse M. Smith. Milton See. James A. Smith.

William N. Cohen.
Thomas F. Wentworth.
Eugene H. Porter.
George C. Batcheller.
John W. Vrooman.



William Carr.
J. A. McAleenan.
Edward R. Finch.
Isaac N. Seligman.
E. W. Bloomingdale.
Daniel B. Freedman.

Robert W. Thompson, Jr. Louis F. Dodd. John C. West. Lucien Knapp.



Read Benedict.
William P. Montague.
Frank Koch.
Flamen B. Candler.
Edward F. Brush.

Louis Marshall.
Louis Marshall, Guest
Paul M. Herzog.
Sig. Herzog.
Alfred Lauterbach.



Edward N. Herzog. Otto Lowengard. Henry L. Scheuerman Messmore Kendall. George S. Hellman.

Philip Block. Lorenz Zeller. A. J. Kitz. H. C. Kudlich.

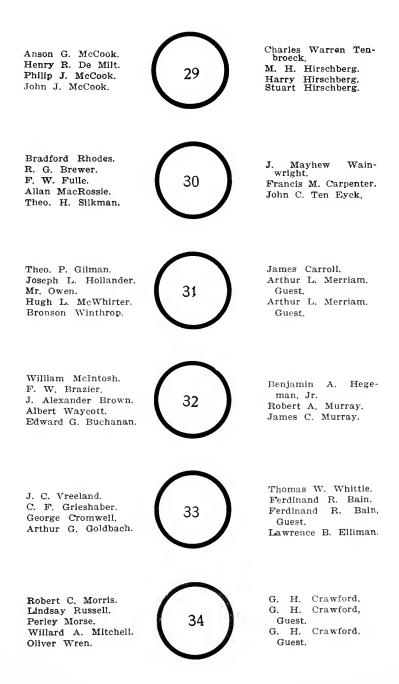


Charles Putzel. James S. Lemaier. George C. Austin. George S. Edgell.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg. Lucien L. Bonheur. Edward Lauterbach. Fred'k DeWitt Wells. James Yereance. Harold Nathan. A. T. Mason. Bainbridge Colby. William J. Chamberlain. William Cahn. Leo Levy. Gustav L. Kaufman. Appleton D. Palmer. G. F. Hastings. John A. Dutton. Merritt E. Haviland. Merritt E. Haviland, Henry W. Sackett. 24 Guest. John S. Durand. Edward J. McGuire. Charles T. Terry. Charles S. Whitman. S. V. V. Huntington. M. L. Stover. Emanuel Blumensteil. Herbert Adams. Frank Brookfield. Charles M. Demond. John H. Flagler. Julius W. Stolts. Charles O. Maas. Alexander Clark. William Darrow, Jr. Geo. W. Adams. 26 Louis La Tour. Frank T. Fitzgerald. R. F. Kilpatrick. Oscar J. Gude. William Hillman. L. A. Morey. Guest David R. Crounse. William Hillman, George A. Gardner. Guest J. Alva Jenkins. William Hlllman, William Hillman. Guest. Richard Deeves. Richard Deeves, Guest Richard Deeves, Guest Richard Deeves, Guest 28 Richard Deeves, Guest Richard Deeves, Guest

Richard Deeves, Guest

Richard Deeves, Guest



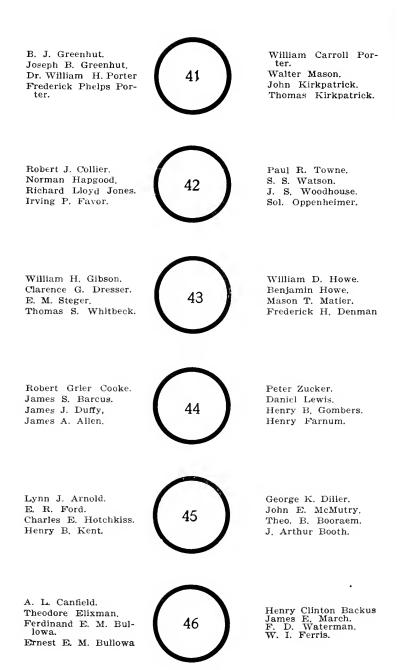
John A. Sleicher. G. Baumann. William Sleicher. R. A. C. Smith. Austin B. Fletcher. W. L. Moyer. Jas. Phillips, Jr. J. Edward Simmons. John Nicolson. W. Osborne. William H. Oliver. William J. Hoe. Charles T. Galloway. William E. Strauch. William A. Hoe. Richard T. Davles. John E. Nicholson. Alfred J. Hoe. John Stewart. E. M. F. Miller. Rougier Thorne. Paul H. Grimm. A. B. Bierck. E. M. L. Ehlers. Fred'k P. Morris. Townsend Scudder. Charles F. Kilburn. Richard C. Jenkinson George R. Gray. Amzi T. Dodd. J. W. Barlow. James E. Howell. Joseph F. Taylor. Samuel E. Robertson. F. Farnsworth. John Hopson. Alfred H. Chappel. Edward Prentis. James Boyle. Frank L. Palmer. William De L. Wal-Donald T. Warner, bridge. Mr. Marks. James P. Hayes.

Archibald Beresford. Fred W. Clark.

Herman Younker.

C. H. Paddock. E. W. Addis.

Edward D. Stannard.



Leroy B. Crane. Thomas R. Savage. Frank M. Crane. J. H. Rogers.



Ralph M. Kendall. John A. Stewart, John J. McDavitt. George H. Reynolds.

James J. McEvilly. Edmond C. Alger. Gyulo Armeny. Frank D. Wilsey. Ernest F. Eilert. Colin H. Woodward.



James Deitrick.
Dr. Telemaco Lopez.
John R. Davies.
Foster F. Potter.
Max S. Grifenhagen.

E. G. Broennuman.W. H. Broennuman.Mr. Christman.E. B. Long.



C O. Johnson.
A. F. Tompkins.
A. C. Chase.
Wm. B. Chase.

Wm. Chadbourne M. O. Chadbourne



H. G. Bond

## LADIES' TABLES

Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft. Mrs. Frederick P. Morris. Miss Leila E. Morris.



Mrs. M. S. Rogers.
Mrs. A. A. Anderson.
Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin.
Mrs. E. M. F. Miller.

Miss Leia Steele.

Miss Lee Breckinridge.

Mrs. James A. Blanchard.



Mrs. William Sleicher.
Miss Sleicher.
Miss Herrick.
Miss Harriet Quimby.
Mrs. W. Osborne.

Mrs. Arthur L. Merriam.

Mrs. Walter B. Merriam

riam.

Mrs. Henry C. Haskell.



Mrs. Charles Tremain.

Mrs. Henry P. Carrington.

Mrs. John H. Flagler.

Mrs. A. C. Morrill.

Mrs. Theodore P. Gilman. Miss Anna L. Goessling. Mrs. J. F. Hitchcock. Mrs. Alexander Caldwell. Mrs. Henry B. Osgood



Mrs. Eugene H. Porter.
Mrs. George C. Batcheller.
Mrs. Howard J. Rogers.
Mrs. Sumner Salter.
Miss Eleanor Recard.

Mrs. William H. Jackson. Miss S. L. Jackson. Mrs. Samuel K. Bremner. Mrs. Henry Sillcocks. Mrs. Benjamin A. Williams.



Miss Williams. Mrs. James L. Wandling. Miss Felsinger. Mrs. Eva H. Porter.

Mrs. Charles H. Patrick.
Mrs. John Annan.
Miss Dorsett.
Mrs. Edward B.
Hatch.



Mrs. George H. Burt. Mrs. Samuel O. Howe. Mrs. John A. Stewart. Mrs. John J. McDavitt.

Mrs. L. A. Bevin. Mrs. A. Avery Bevin. Mrs. William H. Porter. Mrs. Edward Starkey. Mrs. J. H. Rogers.



Mrs. Ralph M. Kendall.
Mrs. W. H. Gibson.
Miss Honore De Q. Gibson.
Mrs. O. Atherton Shepard.

Mrs. Louis Marshall. Mrs. Messmore Kendall. Mrs. Paul M. Herzog. Mrs. Otto Lowengard. Mrs. Edward N. Herzog. Mrs. Henry S. Scheuerman.



Mrs. Frances Hellman.
Miss Lowenstein.
Mrs. George S. Hellman.
Mrs.Charles S. Rindskopf.
Mrs. Morrls J. Hirsch.
Miss Lindauer.

Mrs. William P. Montague.

Miss Collins.

Mrs. Frank Koch.

Mrs. R. C. Squires.

Mrs. Richard Evans.



Mrs. Willard A. Mitchell. Mrs. Oliver Wren. Mrs. Foster F. Potter. Mrs. John R. Davies.

¥

Mrs. I. Haldenstein.
Mrs. Sigmund Sternau.
Mrs. Leopold Plaut.
Mrs. Leopold Stern.
Mrs. S. Fried.
Mrs. E. W. Bloomingdale.



Mrs. Belle Freedman.
Miss Bach.
Mrs. Edward Lauterbach.
Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Guest.
Mrs. Lucien L. Bonheur.

Mrs. John C. West.
Mrs. H. C. Dexter.
Mrs. Oliver Livingston
Jones.
Miss Louise Jones.



Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones. Miss Catherine Murray. Mrs. Jane M. Smith. Mrs. James A. Allen.

Mrs. Albert Robertson.
Mrs. Charles Weinberg.
Mrs. L. S. Rau.
Mrs. Kent,
Mrs. Cornelia Anderson.



Miss Emilie M. Bullowa. Richard Deeves, Guest. Richard Deeves, Guest. Deeves, Guest.

Miss Flora Farnum. Mrs. Lucien Knapp. Mrs. Walter Foster. Miss Lewis.



Mrs. A. F. Tompkins. Mrs. R. W. Kaufman. Mrs. E. M. Desjardin.













<sup>11</sup> JAN 5 - 1933

